BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not Perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance.

DON'T FORGET.

Remember, the third Tuesday in December (the 16th.) will be election day, for the acceptance or rejection of the new Constitution. 46:2t

POLITICAL NOTES.

—Shakspeare on the salary grab law: "Out, damned spot!"

—The first act of the Democratic members of Congress, after their arrival in Washington, was a square endorsement of back pay steal.

—As nearly s seventy seven is the equivalent of eighty one, so is the unanimity of the Democratic party's indorsement of the back pay steal.

—Required—The service of an experienced explorer, for the purpose of discovering the leaders of the Democratic party, who were lately lost in a rank and noxious Wood.

—The Cincinatti *Commercial* prophesies a square Democratic and Republican fight for the next Presidency, and nominates Elihu B Washburn as the Republican candidate.

—It has been definitely decided upon that the Virginius will be delivered into the hands of our naval forces at some one of our ports. No selection of the port has yet been made.

—This is probably what Shakspeare whould have said concerning the movement in Congress for the repeal of the salary grab iniquity: If 'twere done, 'twere well it were done quickly.

—The first act of the Republican members of Congress was to take steps to bring before that body the repeal of the law, so far as it applies to members. Comparisons sometimes involve contrast.

—The wet blanket which the prudent and sensible course of the administration with regard to the Cuban difficulty, has thrown on the martial fury of our "On to cuba" papers, makes them sputter as fiercely as farthing rushlights.

—Nearly all the Washington correspondents remark upon the skeleton like appearance of Alexander H. Stephens, Member of Congress from Georgia—in which he resembles the rebel Confederacy of which he was the Vice President.

—The Republicans have elected their entire ticket in twenty three, and the Democrats in seven wards of the city of Pittsburgh, while "Citizens" tickets were elected in two and in five wards, part of both tickets were chosen. The councils are overwhelmingly Republicans in both branches.

—Mrs Laura A. Berry, of Des Moines; Miss Hattie A. Lock, of Vinton; Miss Hattie Rayburn, of Ames; and Mrs. S. A. Van Helt, of Debuque, are candidates for clerkship in the Iowa Legislature. Mrs. Berry, is said, filled the position of enrolling clerk at the last session most admirably.

—There are four Democratic Congressmen from New York City—Cox Creamer, Roberts and Wood. Of these Roberts voted for Wood for Speaker, but Cox and Creamer refused to do so. He was thus repudiated by his own colleagues. Those who know him best put the least confidence in him.

—A singular instance of parallelism is to be found in the fact that neither ancient Sodom nor the modern Democratic party, as represented by its leaders in caucus, contained five righteous persons. Four was the exact number of those who voted against the nomination of the notorious Fernando Wood for Speaker of the House.

—The Democratic press, in commenting on the fate of Tweed, insists that it was the Democracy which overthrew himself and his crew. This is the very climax of idiotic mendacity: inasmuch as, with all the facts in their possession which ultimately consigned him to the prison, they deliberately chose him as Senator of the Empire State.

—The terms of twenty five United States Senators expire on the 4th of March, 1875, and this fact will give great importance to the political campaigns of 1874, when will be elected all the members of the House of Representatives, except those from Connecticut, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, and the Legislatures, in part or complete, in nineteen States that will have the choice of the United Stated Senators.

CONGRESS.

Congress assembled on Monday and the session is now fairly begun. Speaker Blaine was re-elected as presiding officer of the House by the large Radical majority. The Credit Mobilier es, it seems, did not oppose him, which would argue the intention on his part to retain them in their positions on the several committees, thus choosing to risk the odium which will attach to a seeming endorsement of that monstrous swindle rather than the opposition which those men would otherwise made to him in his contemplated design upon the Presidency.

Hon Fernando Wood was the Democratic caucus nominee for speaker and received the full vote of the party. Of course, however, he had no chance of an election and nobody was therefore disappointed by his defeat.—*Watchman.*

The Credit Mobilierites did not oppose him says Meek. This is rather modest in the *Watchman* we must confesss, inasmuch as it never has anything good to say of a Republican, no matter how meritorious he may be. The *Watchman's* delicate allusion to the nomination of Fernando Wood as the Democratic choice for speaker of the house in opposition to Mr. Blaine is what we desire particularly to call attention to.

Fernando Wood is one of the most corrupt politicians of the day. He was the predecessor of Tweed in New York politics, one of the Tammany ring, and a fit associate of such men as Morrisey, Tweed, Connolly and others of like character. That the Democracy should have conferred this honor upon such a man, and at such a time as the present, shows to any candid mind how little reliance can be placed in the oft repeated boast of the Democracy that they desire reform and economy in the administration of the affairs of the government. Economy indeed! When they heap honors upon the prince of the New York band of thieves, the man who in the day of our national distress advised that the city over which he was at that time Mayor, should still further embarrass government by seceding and setting up an independent government of its own; who remonstrated with the governor for stopping arms in the city intended for the rebels, and said that if he had the power every facility should be given to their speedy delivery into the hands of the enemies of his country.

"By their fruits ye shall know them." What then shall we say of a party which shows a disposition to place such men as this in power; what surety have we that if they had the power instead of economy we should not have the country burdened with the rebel debt, and the expense of remunerating the late rebels for the slaves liberated by the war. a burden which would add millions upon millions to the national debt, and a tax upon our people grevious to be borne. Why is it that the Democratic party always prefers to heap honors upon her rankest rebels? Why do they prefer Fernando Wood to Sunset Cox? Is it not apparent to every honest man that the moderate men of the party have no control over it, but that rebels and thieves of the blackest dye control all its actions.

While we are following this train of thought, we are led to consider matters nearer home. What we have already said applies in a measure to Centre County. During the war Meek published one of worst of rebel sheets, and even now he has no word of commendation for the brave defenders of his country's flag, but heaps unmeasured praise upon such men as Lee, Longstreet and their horde of rebel followers, not for any good they have ever done, but just for that one act of treason to the best government the sun e'er shown upon. Any one who has read the "Watchman" for the last two months will realize the force of this statement. During the war the editor of the "Watchman" was arrested for treason, that circumstance made him popular with his party against the earnest and oft repeated protest of the best in it. Do those who advance such men for office realize what they are doing? Do they realize that the triumph of a party which trusts to such leaders would be sure to bring about the worst of evils: the assumption of the rebel debt, remuneration for the slaves, and burdensome taxes? Are they not satisfied with the taxes the war has already placed upon the country, and which we are in honor bound to pay, or do they desire to pay these men the expense they have been at in their attempt to destroy the nation's life?

The nomination of Woods by his party is an endorsement of the Back Pay Steal, for he was a back pay thief, and yet his nomination receives the unqualified approval of the "Watchman." Were not its editor in sympathy with this class of men he should condemn his party representatives for their endorsement of such a man as Wood. But that he is in sympathy with just such men the history of his whole life seems to indicate. It is said of him that he was concerned in a back pay steal, and when he was at Harrisburg he was one of the most dangerous of men. Sim Josephs, one of his boon companions, not excepted. It is not the most pleasant thing to have such matters brought to light, but the best interest of the people demands it. Do we want men to rule over us who have been engaged in such schemes as "Big Sandy" for instance, the Lytle-Chambers letters, and other jobs which we might enumerate, but which we withhold for the present? He would be a senator, he aspires to be a statesman. Statesman, indeed! Tweed calls himself a statesman, and he is a statesman of the same school.

"The Credit Mobilierites it seems, didn't oppose" Blaine. The modesty of the *Watchman* is becoming significant.

FARMERS' CLUBS.

The active labors of the farm have ceased with the approach of winter; there is a change of programme of the farmers' occupation. There should be an effort made by all farmers to use the leisure time which they now have in an effort to increase their knowledge of their business, and store their minds with good ideas that should be of service to them in the future. The campaign of muscle ends, the campaign of mind begins; and with so many ways in which the mind can be occupied and improved, we are led to regard winter as the most delightful and enjoyable season of the year. Bringing comparative quiet and rest to the farmer; the opportunities it gives for mental culture and social enjoyments, make it the gala time of the year to those intelligent, reading, thinking men, who reconize the power there is in knowledge.

Now is the time to put the Farmers' Clubs in operation, and this is being done by some of the officers of the Agricultural Society and is meeting with deserved success. One has already been instituted at Howard, another was set in motion last Saturday at Centre Hall, and another which has been suspended through the busy season, is now to be revived in Harris twp. But while these gentlemen are doing what they can, the farmers all through the county should arouse themselves to the importance of this movement and start a club, if none have ever been in existance in your twp., organize one. Go round among your neighbors and find a dozen, more or less, who will meet at the school house or at the house of some of the neighbors and talk over the lessons of the season, what has been learned from past successes or failures—and what course shall be adopted for the future, in order to obtain better results and greater profits. This is all there is to it—the formal organization may be very simple, the less complicated the better. We give an account of the sayings and doings at the organization of the Potter twp, Club elsewhere, and our farmers will find a baker's dozen of good suggestive topics to talk about. Try the plan we have recommended, farmers of Centre Co., and see if you do not find a mutual benefit arising from the club, and one of the best ways possible in which to spend an evening once a week during the winter months. Send us reports of the best things said at your meetings and we will publish them in our columns, and also send us the names of the officers elected. By this means the good lessons you have learned in the past season may benefit thousands besides the few neighbors who hear you talk at the club. The real additions to our practical farm knowledge are made up and aggregated of just such experiences.

To those clubs which are organized and that are forming we suggest the following topics for discussion:

Sheep and Sheep Husbandry, Corn and Potatoes, Manures, Value of Corn Cobs, Superphosphate, Dairying, Care and Feeding of Farm Stock, Butter Making in Winter, Lessons of the Season, Fruit Growing, Seeding and Re-seeding of Grass Lands, Eggs and Poultry, Sheep vs. Cattle, Care and Feed of Work Horses, Special Farming vs. Mixed Husbandry, Cultivation of Wheat, What is the most Profitable Hoed Crop, Garden Seeds, What have we Learned the Past Year, How Shall we make our Business Pay, Autumn Feeding of Mowing Lands, Is Farming in Pennsylvania sufficiently remunerative to Warrant our Young Men in Staying upon the Farm, Neat Stock vs. Horses, Shall we drive our Stock to the Fair, Sheep for Mutton or Wool.

THE HOOSAC TUNNEL.

On Thursday last the final blast was fired that broke through the light partition walls separating the two gangs of workmen exployed on this tunnel. This is the largest tunnel on this continent, being about four and three quarter miles in length. It is only excelled in magnitude by that of the Mont Cenis Tunnel, under the Alps. It has been in course of construction about twenty years, and will have cost the State of Massachusetts by the time it is finished, at least $6,000,000. The work was undertaken by contract in 1856, for $4,000,000, but the company dissatisfied, litigation followed, and the finally gave it up. The The State of Massachusetts in 1862 resolved to assume the work. A commission was appointed to superintend it, and since that time two-thirds of the entire tunnel has been made. A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* visited this place a few days since, and thus speaks of it:

The greatest engineering ob tacles in this whole enterprise have resulted first, from the "demoralized rock" at the West End, requiring a great deal of care and much arching; and secondly, from the immense quantities of water at the West Shaft, amounting at one time to over 1,000 gallons a minute. To remove this water was a costly and difficult work, requiring the employment of powerful pumping engines before an adit could be driven to meet the west heading. Now that the hole is open to the West End, the water finds its way out by the bed of the tunnel. The excavation in decomposed rock has been lined with a substantial brick work, from two to four feet in thickness. The third main obstacle was the water encountered in the work from the West Shaft, westerly, where the rock was found less laminated and more granitic than the shaft, and containing many water-bearing seams, though firm enough to need no support. The engine of 80 horse power was pretty fully taxed in May, 1872, by the constant flow of 250 gallons per minute. The last fourteen feet of advance brought in 100 gallons per minute new water Work at this point was consequently postponed until the meeting of the Eastern heading, on the 12th of December, afforded this drainage. Since then the work toward the West heading has been steadily pursued.

The work still necessary to completion, after the few remaining feet are cut through, will be the enlargement of a considerable portion of the tunnel west of the Central Shaft, and the arching of certain portions of decomposed rock now supported by timber. Two drains must be built. The one from the tunnel summit to East End will be carried in a drainage pipe two feet below the floor of the tunnel. On the Western half of the tunnel will be a 2x2 drain, covered by flagging. The arches for the tunnel entrances are still to be built, and much incidental work to be done. The tunnel will not be ready for trains before the latter part of next summer, though it is possible a "jubilee train," may get through on the 4th of July.

The Boston people are counting largely upon the advantages to be derived from this improvement, as it will give them a direct line to the West. They hope to divert much of the trade that now goes to New York city, and the newspapers of the latter place are beginning to comprehend the real situation.

A Terrible Innovation.

The last objection we have heard of to the proposed new Constitution is that it acknowledges the being of a God and a future state of rewards and punishments!—This, it is argued, is a measure looking toward the union of Church and State; and we are gravely told that the innovation opens the way for an endless chain of religious tests. The profundity of this sort of talk will be fully appreciated by the pensive public when the proposed Constitution is placed for a moment by the side of the present one. The part of the new Constitution of which exception is thus taken is evidently the fourth section of the first article, or "Declaration of Rights." That section reads as follows:

"SEC. 4. No person who acknowledges the being of a God and a future state of rewards and punishments shall, on account of his religious sentiments, be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust or profit under this Commonwealth."

Now turn to the present Constitution, and you will find the fourth section of the ninth article, or "Declaration of Rights," reads exactly as follows:

SEC. IV. No person who acknowledges the being of a God and a future state of rewards and punishments, shall on account of his religious sentiments be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust or profit under this Commonwealth.".

It now lacks just nine days of thirty five years since the present Constitution was adopted, and during all that time this fourth section has been a part of the fundamental law of the State. Whether it has "opened the way for an endless chain or religious tests," and how far it has effected a "union of Church and State," our readers can judge as well as we.

But we are told that this section of the new Constitution is an innovation, and as the sheet which makes this assertion claims to be a public instructor, it may seem hardly modest in us to contradict that statement. We therefore urge the reader to turn back and compare the two sections again, so that he may learn just the extent of this Church and State innovation. If he is very careful he will observe that the new section contains one more comma than the old and that in the new Constitution the word "Commonwealth" begins with a capital letter, whereas in the old it doesn't. We admit that these are highly suspicious "innovations"—quite as suspicious as Mr. Pickwick's chops and tomato sauce. We are profoundly thankful to the great "public instructor" who has pointed them out, for no doubt under them lurk the most tremendous evils to our beloved Commonwealth—or "commonwealth," just as you please—and in some way they darkly portend "an endless chain of religious tests." Here we were all of us—"the Jew and the Gentile, the Catholic and the Protestant, the Pagan, and those that adore the great Manitou"—in imminent danger of falling unconscious victims to that treacherous comma or that nefarious big "C". Let us all join together to

"Confound the politics—
Frustrate the knavish tricks"

of these schemers of the Constitutional Convention with their commas and their capitals. And above all, let us thank "Manitou," or whatever it is we believe in, that we have a "public instructor" who can't be taken in by such chaff.—*Wellsboro Agitator.*

——The *Watchman* of last week not being able to find other matter to fill up with, has to copy from our paper a political note which we had clipped from the Pittsburg *Commercial.* We do not claim, and the *Wathman* knows it, that our column of State Items and Political Notes are original with us, and we will say here that we clip from our exchanges such items as we think will interest and instruct our readers and that meet our views. If the baby editor of the *Watchman* does not like it, why he can growl and republish them as often as he thinks best, and we shall take pleasure in furnishing him the opportunity of placing before his readers something free from the vulgarity that always eminates from the pen of its puny Local Scribler. He would do well to copy oftener than he does from such able Journals as the *Commercial* and *Tribune*, no doubt his readers would be benefited by such a course.

We at least assure them that if he would pursue this course steadily to the exclusion of his own filthy original trash they would not be compelled to give support to a paper that breeds a moral pestilence throughout every locality where, unfortunately, it circulates.

Therefore we say to this very wise and able critic, copy our selections often, it will result in good to the poor unfortunate, who read your obsene literature.

The ability and wisdom of this little man is a matter or constant surprise to us, and we are led to exclaim with the poet.

"And still the wonder grew,
One little head contained all he new."

—The election on the new Constitution will be held on Tuesday, Dec. 16.

STATE ITEMS.

—Highwaymen have commenced operations in the oil regions.

—There were twelve deaths in Johnstown during the month of November.

—A postmistress in the eastern tier employs her husband as head clerk.

—The keeper of the Altoona lock-up entertained 333 tramps during the month of November.

—The Clara furnace, owned by the Crowther Iron Company, of New Castle, has blown out.

—The rolling mill of the Cambria Iron Company, Johnstown, resumed operations on Monday.

—Pottsville is to have a new and grand opera house, work will be commenced on it early in the Spring.

—What's in a name? In Honesdale they buy their wood from James Cole, and their coal from James Wood.

—In their presentment, the Dauphin county grand jury say that nearly all the criminal cases are due to liquor.

—Pottsville young ladies amuse themselves, between acts of the play, by throwing peanuts at the orchestra.

—Messrs. Robert Morgan and William P. Furey intend starting a Democratic weekly at Pottsville in January.

—The Rev. Dr. R. Audley Browne will be installed as pastor of the United Presbyterian church, New Castle, on the 16th inst.

—Colonel R. S. Adams, conductor on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg railroad, has traveled about 738,150 miles since he commenced railroading.

—The great depression in the coal and iron interests at Scranton has partially subsided, and a better feeling prevails among employers and workingmen.

—Underzook has kept a diary of the testimony as presented against him in court, by writing notes of it upon the wall of his cell in the West Chester jail.

—Col. John D. Bertolette, of Mauch Chunk, has been tendered the appointment of Inspector General of the militia of Pennsylvania, by Governor Hartranft.

—Wonders will never cease. A Philadelphia lawyer has just refused to accept a fee of $33,333 33 voted him by the councils of that city for legal services rendered.

—Col. H. C. Eyer, a wealthy citizen of Selinsgrove, has donated a winter's supply of coal to each widow and other female housekeepers of that place who seemed to be poor.

—A five year old son of Dr. Weiss, of Yorkville, who was bitten by a rabid dog in May last, was seized a few days ago with hydrophobia, and died after intense suffering.

—The Beaver county *Press* states that the Keystone Woolen Manufacturing Company have made an assignment, their liabilities being $60,000. Milton Townsend, Esq., was chosen assignee.

—The suspended banking house of Lloyd, Huff & Hopper, at Irwin's station, has been merged into a new banking firm under the name of Beck, Hopper & Co., and has now commenced regular business.

—A man named Devenport, was instantly killed on Saturday morning last, near Riceville, by being struck on the head by the limb of a falling tree. He was in the woods felling trees at the time of the accident.

—Messrs. David Sankey & Co., have resumed the publication and editorial control of the Lawrance *Journal.* Mr. Kuester, the retiring publisher, being about to devote his energies to the practice of law.

—Orville L. Grant, brother of the President, is said to be at the head of a company which is about to establish extensive zinc works at Bristol, Bucks county. The company is said to have a paid up capital of $1,000,000.

—The Pottstown Iron Company on Monday reduced the wages of their puddlers from six to five dollars a ton. They also have in contemplation a reduction of ten per cent. from the wages of their other employees, making twenty per cent. since the financial trouble commenced. The men talk of striking.

—Fifteen aged persons died in Philadelphia last week, namely: Mary Hennessey, aged 80, Joshua Reeves 80, Elizabeth Develin 82, James McArthur 82, Agnes Bassett 82, David Jones 84, Benjamin Wilkins 85, Thomas Mullica 85, Anna Milner 86, Peter Thomson 86, John Tennent 86, Mary Morrison 87, William Thomas 87, Isabella Cunningham 93, and Anna M. Kinkle 93.

BELLEFONTE REPUB

CONSTITUTION.

New Constitution Proposed by the Citizens of this Commonwealth for their Approval or Rejection by the Constitutional Convention

Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of the 4th section of an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for calling a convention to amend the Constitution," approved the 11th day of April, A. D. 1872.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, grateful to Almighty God for the blessings of civil and religious liberty, and humbly invoking His guidance, do ordain and establish this constitution.

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

That the general, great, and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and unalterably established, we declare that

SECTION 1. All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and indefeasible rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness.

SEC. 2. All power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness. For the advancement of these ends they have at all times an indefeasible and indefeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish their government in such manner as they may think proper.

SEC. 3. All men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences; no man can of right be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent; no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience and no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship.

SEC. 4. No person who acknowledges the being of a God and a future state of rewards and punishments shall, on account of his religious sentiments, be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust or profit under this Commonwealth.

SEC. 5. Elections shall be free and equal, and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage.

SEC. 6. Trial by jury shall be as heretofore, and the right thereof remain inviolate.

SEC. 7. The printing press shall be free to every person who may undertake to examine the proceedings of the General Assembly or any branch of government, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. No conviction shall be had in any prosecution for the publication of papers relating to the official conduct of officers or men in public capacity, or to any other matter proper for public investigation or information, where the fact that such publication was not maliciously or negligently made shall be established to the satisfaction of the jury; and in all indictments for libels the jury shall have a right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court, as in other cases.

SEC. 8. The people shall be secured in their persons, houses, papers and possessions, from unreasonable searches and seizures, and no warrant to search any place or to seize any person or things, shall issue without describing them as nearly as may be, nor without probable cause supported by oath or affirmation, subscribed to by the affiant.

SEC. 9. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused hath a right to be heard by himself and his counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to meet the witnesses face to face, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and in prosecutions by indictment or information, a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage; he cannot be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor can he be deprived of his life, liberty, or property, unless by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land.

SEC. 10. No person shall for any indictable offence be proceeded against criminally by information, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the Court, for oppression or misdemeanor in office. No person shall for the same offence be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor shall private property be taken or applied to public use without authority of law, and without just compensation being first made or secured.

SEC. 11. All Courts shall be open; and every man for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person, or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial, or delay. Suits may be brought against the Commonwealth in such manner, in such Courts, and in such cases as the General Assembly may by law direct.

SEC. 12. No power of suspending laws shall be exercised unless by the General Assembly or by its authority.

SEC. 13. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishments inflicted.

SEC. 14. All prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences, when the proof is evident or presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

SEC. 15. No commission of oyer and terminer or jail delivery shall be issued.

SEC. 16. The person of a debtor, where there is not strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 17. No ex post facto law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, or making irrevocable any grant of special privileges or immunities shall be passed.

SEC. 18. No person shall be attainted of treason or felony by the General Assembly.

SEC. 19. No attainder shall work corruption of blood, nor, except during the life of the offender, forfeiture of estate to the Commonwealth; the estate of such persons as shall destroy their own lives shall descend or vest as in cases of natural death, and if any person shall be killed by casualty, there shall be no forfeiture by reason thereof.

SEC. 20. The citizens have a right in a peaceable manner to assemble together for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances or other proper purposes, by petition, address, or remonstrance.

SEC. 21. The right of citizens to bear arms in defence of themselves and the State shall not be questioned.

SEC. 22. No standing army shall in time of peace, be kept up without the consent of the General Assembly, and the military shall in all cases, and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power.

SEC. 23. No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

SEC. 24. The Legislature shall not grant any title of nobility or hereditary distinction, nor create any office, the appointment to which shall be for a longer term than during good behavior.

SEC. 25. Emigration from the State shall not be prohibited.

SEC. 26. To guard against transgressions of the high powers which we have delegated, we declare that everything in this article is excepted out of the general powers of government, and shall forever remain inviolate.

ARTICLE II

THE LEGISLATURE.

SECTION 1. The legislative power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. Members of the General Assembly shall be chosen at the general election every second year. Their term of service shall begin on the first day of December next after their election. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in either House the presiding officer thereof shall issue a writ of election to fill such vacancy for the remainder of the term.

SEC. 3. Senators shall be elected for the term of four years and Representatives for the term of two years.

SEC. 4. The General Assembly shall meet at 12 o'clock noon, on the first Tuesday of January every second year, and at other times when convened by the Governor, but shall hold no adjourned annual session after the year 1873. In case of a vacancy in the office of United States Senator from this Commonwealth, in a recess between the sessions, the Governor shall convene the two Houses by proclamation, on notice not exceeding sixty days, to fill the same.

SEC. 5. Senators shall be at least twenty-five years of age, and Representatives twenty-one years of age. They shall have been citizens and inhabitants of the State four years, and inhabitants of their respective districts one year next before their election (unless absent on the public business of the United States or of this State), and shall reside in their respective districts during their terms of service.

SEC. 6. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under the Commonwealth, and no member of Congress or other person holding any office (except of attorney-at-law or in the militia) under the United States or this Commonwealth shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. No person hereafter convicted of embezzlement of public moneys, bribery, perjury or other infamous crime, shall be eligible to the General Assembly, or capable of holding any office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth.

SEC. 8. The members of the General Assembly shall receive such salary and mileage for regular and special sessions as shall be fixed by law, and no other compensation whatever, whether for services upon committee or otherwise. No member of either House shall, during the term for which he may have been elected, receive any increase of salary or mileage, under any law passed during such term.

SEC. 9. The Senate shall, at the beginning and close of each regular session and at such other times as may be necessary elect one of its members President pro tem., who shall perform the duties of the Lieutenant Governor in any case of absence or disability of that officer, and whenever the said office of Lieutenant-Governor shall be vacant, the House of Representatives shall elect one of its members as Speaker. Each House shall choose its other officers, and shall judge of the election and qualifications of its members.

SEC. 10. A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.

SEC. 11. Each House shall have power to determine the rules of its proceedings and punish its members or other persons for contempt or disorderly behavior in its presence, to enforce obedience to its process, to protect its members against violence, or offers of bribes or private solicitation, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, to expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause, and shall have all other powers necessary for the legislature of a free State. A member expelled for corruption shall not thereafter be eligible to either House, and punishment for contempt or disorderly behavior shall not bar an indictment for the same offence.

SEC. 12. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings and from time to time publish the same, except such parts as require secrecy, and the yeas and nays of the members on any question shall, at the desire of any two, be entered on the journal.

SEC. 13. The sessions of each House and of committees of the whole shall be open, unless when the business is such as ought to be kept secret.

SEC. 14. Neither House shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 15. The members of the General Assembly shall in all cases, except treason, felony, violation of their oath of office, and breach of surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective Houses and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned at any other place.

SEC. 16. The State shall be divided into fifty Senatorial districts of compact and contiguous territory, as nearly equal in population as may be, and each district shall be entitled to elect one Senator. Each county containing one or more ratios of population shall be entitled to one Senator for each ratio, and to an additional Senator for surplus of population exceeding three-fifths of a ratio; but no county shall form a separate district unless it shall contain four-fifths of a ratio, except where the adjoining counties are each entitled to one or more Senators, when such county may be assigned a Senator on less than four-fifths, and exceeding one-half a ratio and no count shall be divided unless entitled to two or more Senators. No city nor county shall be entitled to separate representation exceeding one-sixth of the whole number of Senators. No ward, borough, or township shall be divided in the formation of a district. The Senatorial ratio shall be ascertained by dividing the whole population of the State by the number fifty.

SEC. 17. The members of the House of Representatives shall be apportioned among the several counties, on a ratio obtained by dividing the population of the State as ascertained by the most recent United States census by two hundred. Every county containing less than five ratios shall have one Representative for every full ratio, and an additional Representative when the surplus exceeds half a ratio; but each county shall have at least one Representative. Every county containing five ratios or more shall have one Representative for every full ratio. Every city containing a population equal to a ratio shall elect separately its proportion of the Representatives allotted to the county in which it is located. Every city entitled to more than four Representatives, and every county having over one hundred thousand inhabitants, shall be divided into districts of compact and contiguous territory, each district to elect its proportion of Representatives according to its population, but no district shall elect more than four Representatives.

SEC. 18. The General Assembly at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, and immediately after each United States decennial census, shall apportion the State into Senatorial and Representative districts agreeably to the provisions of the two next preceding sections.

ARTICLE III.

LEGISLATION.

SECTION 1. No law shall be passed except by bill, and no bill shall be so altered or amended on its passage through either House as to change its original purpose.

SEC. 2. No bill shall be considered unless referred to a committee, returned therefrom, and printed for the use of the members.

SEC. 3. No bill, except general appropriation bills, shall be passed containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title.

SEC. 4. Every bill shall be read at length on three different days in each House; all amendments made thereto shall be printed for the use of members before the final vote is taken on the bill, and no bill shall become a law unless on its final passage the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, the names of the persons voting for and against the same be entered on the journal, and a majority of the members elected to each House be recorded thereon as voting in its favor.

SEC. 5. No amendment to bills by one House shall be concurred in by the other, except by the vote of a majority of the members elected thereto, taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting for and against recorded upon the journal thereof; and reports of committees of conference shall be adopted in either House only by the vote of a majority of the members elected thereto, taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting recorded upon the journal.

SEC. 6. No law shall be revived, amended, or the provisions thereof extended or conferred by reference to the title only, but so much thereof as is revived, amended, extended, or conferred, shall be re-enacted and published at length.

SEC. 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law; authorizing the creating, extension, or impairing of liens; regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts; changing the names of persons or places; changing the venue in civil or criminal cases; authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets, or alleys; relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies; except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other state; vacating roads, town plats, streets, or alleys; relating to cemeteries, graveyards, or public grounds not of the State; authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children; locating or changing county seats, erecting new counties or changing county lines; incorporating cities, towns or villages, or changing their charters; for opening and conducting elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting; granting divorces, erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits or school districts; creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts; changing the law of decent or succession; regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, herds, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effects of judicial sales of real estate; regulating the fees or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables; regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school-houses, and the raising of money for such purposes; fixing the rate of interest; affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment; remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the Treasury; exempting property from taxation; regulating labor, trade, mining, or manufacturing; creating corporations or renewing, or extending the charters thereof; granting to any corporation association or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity; to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down a railroad track. Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law, but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed. Nor shall any law be passed granting powers or privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for.

SEC. 8. No local or special bill shall be passed unless notice of the intention to apply therefor shall have been published in the locality where the matter or the thing to be effected may be situated, which notice shall be at least thirty days prior to the introduction into the General Assembly of such bill, and in the manner to be provided by law; the evidence of such notice having been published shall be exhibited in the General Assembly before such act shall be passed.

SEC. 9. The presiding officer of each House shall, in the presence of the House over which he presides, sign all bills and joint resolutions passed by the General Assembly, after their titles have been publicly read immediately before signing, and the fact of signing shall be entered on the journal.

SEC. 10. The General Assembly shall prescribe by law the number, duties and compensation of the officers and employees of each House, and no payment shall be made by the State Treasury, or be in any way authorized to any person, except to an acting officer or employee elected or appointed in pursuance of law.

SEC. 11. No bill shall be passed giving any extra compensation to any public officer, servant, employee, agent, or contractor, after services shall have been rendered or contract made, nor providing for the payment of any claim against the Commonwealth, without previous authority of law.

SEC. 12. All stationery, printing, paper and fuel used in the legislative and other departments of government shall be furnished, and the printing, binding and distributing of the laws, journals, department reports, and all other printing and binding, and the repairing and furnishing the halls and rooms used for the meeting of the General Assembly and its committees, shall be performed under contract, to be given to the lowest responsible bidder below such maximum price, and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law; no member or officer of any department of the government shall be in any way interested in such contracts, but all contracts shall be subject to the approval of the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer.

SEC. 13. No law shall extend the term of any public officer, or increase or diminish his salary or emoluments after his election or appointment.

SEC. 14. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose amendments as in other bills.

SEC. 15. The general appropriation bill shall embrace nothing but appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the executive, legislative and judiciary departments of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt, and for public schools; all other appropriations shall be made by a separate bill, each embracing but one subject.

SEC. 16. No money shall be paid out of the Treasury except upon appropriations made by law and on warrant drawn by the proper officer in pursuance thereof.

SEC. 17. No appropriation shall be made to any charitable or educational institution not under the absolute control of the Commonwealth, other than normal schools established by law for the professional training of teachers for the public schools of the State, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House.

SEC. 18. No appropriations (except for pensions or gratuities for military services) shall be made for charitable, educational or benevolent purposes to any person or community, nor to any denominational or sectarian institution, corporation or association.

SEC. 19. The General Assembly may make appropriations of money to institutions wherein the widows of soldiers are supported or assisted, or the orphans of soldiers are maintained and educated but such appropriation shall be applied exclusively to the support of such widows and orphans.

SEC. 20. The General Assembly shall not delegate to any special commission, private corporation or association, any power to make, supervise, or interfere with any municipal improvement, money, property, or effects, whether held in trust or otherwise, or to levy taxes or perform any municipal function whatever.

SEC. 21. No act of the General Assembly shall limit the amount to be recovered for injuries resulting in death, or for injuries to persons or property, and in case of death from such injuries, the right of action shall survive and the General Assembly shall prescribe for whose benefit such actions shall be prosecuted. No act shall prescribe any limitations of time within which suits may be brought against corporations for injuries to persons, property, or for other causes different from those fixed by general laws regulating actions against natural persons, and such actions now existing are avoided, saving investments heretofore made.

SEC. 23. The power to change the venue in civil and criminal cases shall be vested in the courts, to be exercised in such manner as shall be provided by law.

SEC. 24. No obligation or liability of any railroad or other corporation, held or owned by the Commonwealth, shall ever be exchanged, transferred, remitted, postponed, or in any way diminished by the General Assembly, nor shall such liability or obligation be released, except by payment thereof into the State Treasury.

SEC. 25. When the General Assembly shall be convened in special session, there shall be no legislation upon subjects other than those designated in the proclamation of the Governor, calling such session.

SEC. 26. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of both Houses may be necessary (except on the question of adjournment) shall be presented to the Governor, and before it shall take effect be approved by him, or being disapproved, shall be repassed by two-thirds of both Houses according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

SEC. 27. No State office shall be continued or created for the inspection or measuring of any merchandise, manufacture, or commodity, but any county or municipality may appoint such officers when authorized by law.

SEC. 28. No law changing the location of the capital of the State shall be valid until the same shall have been submitted to the qualified electors of the Commonwealth at a general election, and ratified and approved by them.

SEC. 29. A member of the General Assembly who shall solicit, demand or recieve, or consent to receive, directly or indirectly, for himself or for another, from any company, corporation or person, any money, office, appointment, employment, testimonial, reward, thing of value or enjoyment, or of personal advantage or promise thereof, for his vote or official influence, or for withholding the same, or with an understanding expressed or implied, that his vote or official action shall be in any way influenced thereby, or who shall solicit or demand any such money or other advantage, matter or thing aforesaid for another, as the consideration of his vote or official influence for withholding the same or shall give or withhold his vote or influence in consideration of the payment or promise of such money, advantage, matter, or thing to another, shall be held guilty of bribery within the meaning of this Constitution, and shall incur the disabilities provided thereby for said offence, and such additional punishment as is or shall be provided by law.

SEC. 30. Any person who shall, directly or indirectly, offer, give or promise any money, or thing of value, testimonial, privilege, or personal advantage, to any executive or judicial officer or member of the General Assembly, to influence him in the performance of any of his public or official duties, shall be guilty of bribery, and be punished in such manner as shall be provided by law.

SEC. 31. The offence of corrupt solicitation of members of the General Assembly or of public officers of the State, or of any municipal division thereof, and any occupation or practice of solicitation of such members or officers, to influence their official action, shall be defined by law, and shall be punished by fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 32. Any person may be compelled to testify in any lawful investigation or judicial proceeding, against any person who may be charged with having committed the offence of bribery or corrupt solicitation, or practices of solicitation, and shall not be permitted to withhold his testimony upon the ground that it may criminate himself or subject him to public infamy; but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judicial proceeding except for perjury in giving such testimony, and any person convicted of either of the offences aforesaid, shall, as part of the punishment therefore, be disqualified from holding any office or position of honor, trust, or profit in this Commonwealth.

SEC. 33. A member who has a personal or private interest in any measure or bill, proposed or pending before the General Assembly shall disclose the fact to the House of which he is a member, and shall not vote thereon.

ARTICLE IV.

THE EXECUTIVE.

SECTION. 1 The Executive Department of the Commonwealth shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General, Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs, and a Superintendent of Public Instructions.

SEC. 2. The supreme executive power shall be vested in the Governor, who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; he shall be chosen on the day of general election by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, at the places where they shall vote for Representatives. The returns of every election for Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of Government, directed to the President of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of the members of both houses of the General Assembly. The person having the highest number of votes shall be Governor, but if two or more be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen Governor by the joint vote of the members of both houses. Contested elections shall be determined by a committee, to be selected from both houses of the General Assembly, and formed and regulated in such manner as shall be directed by law.

SEC. 3. The Governor shall hold his office during four years from the third Tuesday of January next ensuing his election, and shall not be eligible to the office for the next succeeding term.

SEC. 4. A Lieutenant Governor shall be chosen at the same time, in the same manner, for the same term, and subject to the provisions as the Governor; he shall be the President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

SEC. 5. No persons shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor except a citizen of the United States, who shall have attained the age of thirty years, and have been seven years next preceeding his election an inhabitant of the State, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this State.

SEC. 6. No member of Congress or person holding any office under the United States or this State shall exercise the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

SEC. 7. The Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the Commonwealth, and of the militia, except when they shall be called into the actual service of the United States.

SEC. 8. He shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Institution for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the constitution or by laws to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen in offices to which he may appoint during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office at the next general election, unless the vacancy shall happen within three calendar months immediately preceeding such an election, in which case the election for said office shall be held at the second succeeding general election; in acting on executive nominations, the Senate shall sit with open doors, and in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal.

SEC. 9. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, to grant reprieves, commutations of sentences and pardons, except in cases of impeachment; but no pardon shall be granted, nor sentence commuted except upon the recommendations in writing of the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General, and Secretary of Internal Affairs, or any three of them, after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open session, and such recommendation, with reasons therefore at length, shall be recorded and filled in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 10. He may require information in writing from the officers of the Executive Department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

SEC. 11. He shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may judge expedient.

SEC. 12. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly, and in case of a disagreement between the two houses, with respect to the time of adjournment, adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, not exceeding four months. He shall have power to convene the Senate in extraordinary session, by proclamation, for the transaction of executive business.

SEC. 13. In case of the death, conviction on impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation, or other disability of the Governor, the powers, duties, and emoluments of the office for the remainder of the term, or until the disability be removed, shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor.

SEC. 14. In case of a vacancy in the office of Lieutenant Governor, or when the Lieutenant Governor shall be impeached by the House of Representatives, or shall be unable to exercise the duties of his office; the powers, duties and emoluments thereof for the remainder of the term, or until the disability be removed, shall devolve upon the President, pro tempore, of the Senate; and shall in like manner become Governor if a vacancy or disability shall occur in the office of Governor; his seat as Senator shall become vacant whenever he shall become Governor, and shall be filled by election as any other vacancy in the Senate.

SEC. 15. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if he shall not approve, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it shall have originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration, two-thirds of all the members elected to that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent with the objections to the other house, by which, likewise, it shall be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of all the members elected to that house, it shall be a law; but in such case the voters of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly, by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law, unless he shall file the same, with his objections, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and give notice thereof by public proclamation within thirty days after such adjournment.

SEC. 16. The Governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items of any bill making appropriations of money, embracing distinct items, and the part or parts of the bill approved shall be the law, and the item or items of appropriation disapproved shall be void, unless repassed according to the rules and limitations prescribed for the passage of other bills over the Executive veto.

SEC. 17. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside upon the trial of any contested election of the Governor or Lieutenant Governor, and shall decide questions regarding the admissibility of evidence, and shall, upon request of the committee, pronounce his opinion upon other questions of law involved in the trial. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall exercise the duties of their respective offices until their successors shall be duly qualified.

SEC. 18. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall keep a record of all official acts and proceedings of the Governor, and when required of the same, with all papers, minutes, and vouchers thereto, before either branch of the General Assembly, and perform such other duties as may be enjoined upon him by law.

SEC. 19. The Secretary of Internal Affairs shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the Surveyor General, subject to such changes as shall be made by law. His department shall embrace a bureau of industrial statistics, and such duties relating to corporations, to the charitable institutions, the agricultural, manufacturing, mining, mineral, timber, and other material or business interests of the State as may be by law assigned thereto. He shall annually, and at such other times as may be required by law, make report to the General Assembly.

SEC. 20. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the Superintendent of Common Schools, subject to such changes as shall be made by law.

SEC. 21. The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; of the Auditor General, three years, and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at the general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

SEC. 22. The present Great Seal of Pennsylvania shall be the seal of the State.

All commissions shall be in the name and by authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and be sealed with the State seal and signed by the Governor.

ARTICLE V.

THE JUDICIARY.

SEC. 1. The judicial power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in courts of common pleas, courts of quarter sessions of the peace, orphans' courts, magistrates' courts, and in such other courts as the General Assembly may from time to time establish.

SEC. 2. Supreme Courts shall consist of seven judges, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at large. They shall hold their offices for the term of twenty-one years, if they so long behave themselves well, but shall not be again eligable. The judges whose commission shall first expire shall be chief justice, and there ore each judge whose commission shall first expire shall in turn be chief justice.

SEC. 3. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court shall extend over the State, and the judges thereof shall, by virtue of their offices, be justices over any terminer and general jail delivery in the several counties; they shall have original jurisdiction in cases of injunction, and, where a corporation is a party defendant, or habeas corpus, or mandamus, and to courts of inferior jurisdiction; and in case of quo warranto and as to all officers of the Commonwealth whose jurisdiction extends over the State, but shall not exercise any other original jurisdiction; they shall have appellate jurisdiction by appeal, certiorari or writ of error in all cases, as is now or may hereafter be provided by law.

SEC. 4. Until otherwise directed by law, the courts of common please shall continue as at present established, except as herein changed; not more than four counties shall, at any time, be included in one judicial district organized for said courts.

SEC. 5. Whenever a county shall contain forty thousand inhabitants, it shall constitute a separate judicial district, and shall elect one judge learned in the law; and the General Assembly shall provide for additional judges, as the business of the said districts may require. Counties containing a population less than is sufficient to constitute separate districts shall be formed into convenient single districts, or if necessary, may be attached to contiguous districts, as the General Assembly may provide. The office of associate judge, not learned in the law, is abolished in counties forming separate districts; but the several associate judges in office when this constitution shall be adopted shall serve for their unexpired terms.

SEC. 6. In the counties of Philadelphia and Alleghany, all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the district courts of common pleas, subject to such changes as may be made by this constitution or by law, shall be in Philadelphia vested in four, and in Alleghany in two distinct and separate courts of equal and co-ordinate jurisdiction, composed of three judges each; the said courts in Philadelphia shall be designated respectively in the courts of common please number one, number two, number three, and number four, and in Alleghany as the courts of common pleas number one and number two, but said courts may be by law increased, from time to time, and shall be in like manner designated by successive numbers; the number of judges in any of said courts, or in any courts where the establishment of an additional court may be authorized by law, may be increased from time to time and whenever such increase shall amount in the whole to three, such three judges shall compose a district and separate court as aforesaid, which shall be numbered as aforesaid. In Philadelphia all suits shall be instituted in said courts of common pleas, without designating the number of said courts, and the several courts shall distribute and apportion the business among them in such manner as shall be provided by rules of court, and each court to which any suit shall be thus assigned shall have exclusive jurisdiction thereof, subject to change of venue, as shall be provided by law. In Alleghany each court shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all proceedings at law and in equity commenced therein, subject to change of venue as may be provided by law.

SEC. 7. For Philadelphia there shall be one Prothonotary's office, and one Prothonotary for all said courts, to be appointed by the judges of said courts, and to hold office for three years, subject to removal by a majority of the said judges; the said prothonotary shall appoint such assistance as may be necessary and authorized by said courts, and he and his assistants shall receive fixed salaries, to be determined by law and paid by said county; all fees collected in said office, except such as may be by law due the Commonwealth, shall be paid by the Prothonotary into the county treasury. Each court shall have its separate dockets, except the judgement docket, which shall contain the judgements and liens of all said courts, as is or may be directed by law.

SEC. 8. The said courts in the counties of Philadelphia and Alleghany respectively shall, from time to time, detail one or more of their judges to hold the courts of Oyer and Terminer and the courts of quarter session of the peace of said counties in such manner as may be directed by law.

SEC. 9. Judges of the courts of Common Pleas learned in the law shall be judges of the courts of Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and of the Orphans' Court, and within their respective districts shall be justice of the peace as to criminal matters.

SEC. 10. The judges of the courts of common pleas, within their respective counties, shall have power to issue writs of certiorari to the justices of the peace and other inferior courts not of record, and to cause their proceeding to be brought before them and right and justice to be done.

SEC. 11. Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs, and townships at the time of the election of constables, by qualified electors thereof, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of five years. No township, ward, district, or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of the majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward, or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward, or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over 50,000 inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district.

SEC. 12. In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each 20,000 inhabitants, one court not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose terms of office shall be five years, and they shall be elected on general ticket by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of said magistrates, no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated by fixed salaries, to be payed by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. The office of alderman is abolished.

SEC. 13. All fees, fines, and penalties in said courts shall be paid into the county treasury.

SEC. 14. In all cases of summary conviction in this Commonwealth, or of judgment in suit for a penalty before a magistrate, or court not of record, either party may appeal to such court of record, as may be prescribed by law, upon the allowance of the appellate court or judge thereof, upon cases shown.

SEC. 15. All judges required to be learned in the law, except the judges of the Supreme Court, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the respective districts over which they are to preside, and shall hold their offices for the period of ten years, if they shall so long behave themselves well; but for any reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient ground for impeachment, the Governor may remove any of them on the address of two-thirds of each house of the General Assembly.

SEC. 16. Whenever two judges of the Supreme Court are to be chosen for the same term of service, each voter shall vote for one only, and when three are to be chosen, he shall vote for no more than two, and candidates highest in vote shall be declared elected.

SEC. 17. Should any two or more judges of the Supreme Court, or any two or more judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the same district be elected at the same time, they shall, as soon after the election as convenient, cast lots for priority of commission, and certify the result to the Governor, who shall issue their commissions in accordance therewith.

SEC. 18. The judges of the Supreme Court and the judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and all other judges required to be learned in the law, shall, at stated times, receive for their services an adequate compensation, which shall be fixed by law, and paid by the State. They shall receive no other compensation, fees, or requisits of office for their services from any source, nor hold any other office of profit under this Commonwealth, the United States, or any other State.

SEC. 19. The judges of the Supreme Court during their continuance in office, shall reside within this Commonwealth; and the other judges, during their continuance in office, shall reside within the district for which they shall be respectively elected.

SEC. 20. The several Courts of common Please, beside the powers herein conferred, shall have and exercise within their respective districts, subject to such changes as may be made by law, such chancery powers as are now vested by law in the several Courts of Common Pleas of this Commonwealth, or as may hereafter be conferred upon them by law.

SEC. 21. No duties shall be imposed by law upon the Supreme Court or any of the judges thereof, except such as are judicial nor shall any of the judges thereof exercise any power of appointment, except as herein provided. The Court of Nisi Prius is hereby abolished, and no court of original jurisdiction to be presided over by any one or more of the judges of the Supreme Court shall be established.

SEC. 22. In every county wherein the population shall exceed one hundred and fifty thousand the General Assembly shall and in any other county may, establish a separate Orphans' Court, to consist of one or more judges who shall be learned in the law, which court shall exercise all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in, or which may hereafter be conferred upon the Orphans' Courts, and thereupon the jurisdiction of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas within such county, in Orphans' Court proceedings, shall cease and determine; in any county in which a separate Orphans' Court shall be established the Register of Wills shall be clerk of such court, and subject to its direction in all matters pertaining to his office, he may appoint assistant clerks, but only with the consent and approval of said court. All accounts filed with him as register or as clerk of the said separate Orphans' Court, shall be audited by the court without expense to parties, except where all parties in interest in a pending proceeding shall nominate an auditor whom the court may, in its discretion, appoint. In every county Orphans' Courts shall possess all the powers and jurisdiction of a Register's Court, and separate Registers' Courts are hereby abolished.

SEC. 23. The style of all process shall be "The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and conclude against the peace and dignity of the same.

SEC. 24. In all cases of felonious homicide, and in such other criminal cases as may be provided for by law, the accused, after conviction and sentence, may remove the indictment, record, and all proceedings to the Supreme Court for review.

SEC. 25. Any vacancy happening by death, resignation, or otherwise, in any court of record, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, to continue till the first Monday of January next succeeding the first general election, which shall occur three or more months after the happening of such vacancy.

SEC. 26. All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation, and the organization, jurisdiction, and powers of all courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process and judgments of such courts shall be uniform; and the General Assembly is hereby prohibited from creating other courts to exercise the powers vested by this constitution in the judges of the Courts of Common Please and Orphans' Court.

SEC. 27. The parties, by agreement filed, may, in any civil case, dispense with the trial by jury, and submit the decision of such case to the court having jurisdiction thereof, and such court shall hear and determine the same; and the judgment thereon shall be subject to writ of error as in other cases.

ARTICLE VI.

IMPEACHMENT AND REMOVAL FROM OFFICE.

SECTION. 1. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 2.

Furniture.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY

JOHN BRECHBILL,

Manufacturer and dealer in

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

SPRING ST., BELLEFONTE, PA.,

Keeps constantly on hand a choice assortment of Mattrasses, Sofas, Chairs, Lounges, Bedsteads, &c. A very fine selection of WALL PAPER, will always be found at low prices.

v4n22-1y.

FURNITURE WAREROOM.

Howard Street, Bellefonte, Pa.,

WHERE BUREAUS,

SOFAS,

LOUNGES,

HAT RACKS,

WHAT-NOTS,

EXTENSION TABLES,

STANDS,

CHAIRS,

STOOLS, &C.,

of every description, quality and price, for sale cheaper than at any other establishment of the kind in Central Penn'a.

UNDERTAKER

Ready-made Coffins, of all sizes and prices kept constantly on hand. Also Coffins manufactured to order.

v5n1-1y. H. P. HARRIS.

REMOVED!

A. SCHROYER & SON,

DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS of FURNITURE,

HAVE REMOVED

from their old quarters in the Bush House block to larger and more suitable rooms

ON BISHOP STREET,

in the building recently known as the Farmers Hotel, where they will continue to keep the

THE LARGEST & BEST STOCK OF

FURNITURE, COFFINS, &C.,

in Centre county, at the LOWEST PRICES.

COFFINS MADE TO ORDER ON SHORT NOTICE.

FUNERALS ATTENDED WITH HEARSE.

☞ THE MILESBURG HEARSE CAN BE SECURED WHEN DESIRED. ☜

5-11-tf

Watches.

WATCHMAKER!

THE undersigned adopts this method of informing his friends and the people of Centre Co., that he is now located in the room adjoining the store of Harper Bros., on Spring St., where he is prepared to make and repair watches. He is solicitous of business and guarentees complete satisfaction to all who may favor him with their work. Clocks watches and jewelry repaired upon the shortest notice. F. C. RICHARD.

v4n28-1y.

Blacksmithing.

JACOB SEIBERT,

BLACKSMITH,

REAR OF DUNCAN'S FOUNDRY, BELLEFONTE, PENNA.

EVERY description of Blacksmithing done promptly in a workmanlike manner at low prices. 5-25-1y

Painting and Lettering.

MARVEN STEEPLE,

SCENIC, SIGN, LETTERING,

HOUSE PAINTER,

PAPER HANGER, &c.

Work done PROMPTLY and at the LOWEST CHARGES IN TOWN.

☞ Can be found at Mrs. Zeilers', Spring St., Bellefonte. v5-14-1y

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte, Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, Hair Oil, Hair Restoratives, Paper Collars, &c., constantly on hand. 1n12'73.1y.

WM. MILLS,

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa. 5-23-1y

Expresses.

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-29-1y.

ISAAC LOSE Takes this Method to inform his friends and the public generaly that he is prepared to do all kinds of express business and will deliver promptly to any point in Bellefonte or the county anything that may be entrusted to his care. Thankful for past favors he asks a continuence of public favor. 5-6-1y

JNO. D. SOURBECK

LOCAL EXPRESS.

A local expressing promptly attends to reasonable rates.

Also, proprietor of all the bill boards in town

BILL POSTING A SPECIALTY.

4-16 'y

TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Your attention is specially invited to the fact that the National Banks are now prepared to receive subscription to the Capital Stock of the Centennial Board of Finance. The funds realized from this source are to be employed in the erection of the buildings for the International Exhibition, and the expenses connected with the same. It is confidently believed that the Keystone State will be represented by the name of every citizen alive to patriotic commemoration of the one hundred birth-day of the nation. The shares of stock are offered for $10 each, and subscribers will receive a handsomely steel engraved Certificate of Stock, suitable for framing and preservation as a national memorial.

Interest at the rate of six per cent per annum will be paid on all payments of Centennial Stock from date of payment to January 1, 1876.

Subscribers who are not near a National Bank can remit a check or post-office order to the undersigned

FREDK. FARLEY, Treasurer,
904 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

Merchant Tailoring.

WM. S. TRIPPLE

MERCHANT TAILOR.

FELTY'S BUILDING, HIGH ST.,

Has just received a large invoice of GENTLEMENS'

FURNISHING GOODS,

of the latest styles,

FASHIONABLE SUITS MADE TO ORDER AT LOW CASH PRICES.

v5-12-1y

MERCHANT TAILORING,

NO. FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW,

ALLEGHENY STREET.

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Just received by

WM. M'CLELLAN,

a most complete stock of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES,

AND VESTINGS;

which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style, for men or boys.

Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.

He also keeps on hand a full line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, undercloth for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a full assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.

WM. M'CLELLAN,

No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.

5-13—tf

Merchant Tailoring Establishment

NO. 7, BROCKERHOFF'S ROW,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Centre county and the public generally, that he is just opening a

Splendid and Rich Assortment of Foreign and Domestic

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

AND

VESTINGS,

Which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable styles, for men or boys. Goods sold by the piece or by the yard. He also keeps on hand a full line of

Gents Furnishing Goods,

of every style and variety, consisting of

HATS AND CAPS,

STRAW GOODS,

MUSLIN OR LINEN SHIRTS,

Underclothes for Summer or Winter Wear, Suspenders, Hose, Neck Ties, Collars, both Paper and Linen, Handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of KID GLOVES—"The Jouvin"—a full assortment of sizes, colors, &c., on hand.

JOHN MONTGOMERY,

No. 7, Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.

v4n34-1y

PAINTS.

ONLY 20 CENTS.

Every Man His Own Painter

OR PAINTS:

How to Select and Use Them.

A plain treatise containing sample card with 42 different actual Painted Shades and Tints, with instructions for exterior and interior house decoration, published by Henry Carey Baird, Box 1674 Post Office, Philadelphia.

SEE THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE EXTRACTS FROM PRESS NOTICES.

"A very valuable book, and no one intending to paint should fail to read it."—*N. Y. Tribune*

"We did not know so much could be said on the subject of painting a house until we read this excellent book of Mr. Baird's."—*N. Y. Herald.*

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"Not only a necessity to painter, but valuable to every occupant of a dwelling."—*N. Y World.*

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"In publishing this Book Mr. Baird has done a real service to the community"—*Toledo Blade.*

"We hope the publisher will sell 100,000 copies of this book during '73."—*Boston Advertiser.*

"We have just painted our house as advised by the author, and congratulate ourselves that no dwelling in our neighborhood excells ours in appearence."—*Harper's Weekly.*

"In selling a sample copy for 20 cents, Mr Baird must feel certain an order for 25 bound in cloth will follow."—*Frank Leslie.*

"We know the Town and County paints therein recommended, and can vouch for their value and the excellance of the "Harrison" brand of white lead."—*Philadelphia Ledger*

PRICES.

Sample Copy, pamphlet form, only 20 cents.
" " paper cover, - - - - 25 "
1. Edition, cloth bound, - - - 50 "

J. WELCH & CO. AGENTS. OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.

Livery Stables.

LIVERY STABLE!

WM. McCULLEY

begs leave to inform the citizens of Bellefonte and the public generally, that he has opened and is now keeping one of the largest and most extensive

Livery Stables in Bellefonte.

His horses are good and safe—his CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &C., ARE ALL GOOD,

and comfortable. His rates of hire are reasonable. He solicits the patronage of the public and promises satisfaction.

WM. McCULLEY.

Insurance.

EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY!

Has become the Leading Company in amount of annual business,

Cash Income, over..... 9,000,000
Cash Assets, over..... 20,000,000
Annual Business, over..... 50,000,000

LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

JOHN I. RANKIN & CO.,

AGENTS

BELLEFONTE, PA.

v4n44-

THE

WASHINGTON

Life Insurance Co.

115 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CYRUS CURTIS..... President.

Cash Assets, - - $3,500,000
Annual Cash Income over 1,000,000

THIS COMPANY OFFERS ALL THE REAL ADVANTAGES OF OTHER COMPANIES,

AND IN ADDITION

The Non-Forfeiture of Dividends, and the application of Dividends as Premium on Policies which would otherwise lapse from Non-Payment of Premium.

EXAMPLE.—Age 44, Policy, $10,000; Annual Premium, $361,60. Dividends amounting to $288 would hold the Policy in force 288 days (9 mo 18s and 18 days) after failing to pay the premium.—In some cases, Dividends would keep Policies in force for years.

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E. M. BLANCHARD, AG'T,

5-2-1y. BELLEFONTE, PA.

Stoves.

W. & L. WETSLER,

DEALERS IN

STOVES

OF THE LATEST AND BEST IMPROVED PATTERNS

TIN WARE

MANUFACTURED FROM THE

BEST QUALITY OF TIN,

AND SOLD AS CHEAP IF NOT CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN.

SPOUTING

a Specialty, and all orders attended to promptly and satisfactorily.

STORE OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.

5-23-tf

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored?

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., also, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

☞ Price in a sealed envelope only six cents. The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once, simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid on reciept of six cents, or two post stamps

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R. D. CUMMINGS, Prop'r.

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PHILADELPHIA.

The rates at the "Eagle" have been reduced the very moderate rate $2.25 per day.

4-19-1y.

THE NEW ELASTIC TRUSS, *an important invention.* It retains the Rupture at all times and under the hardest exercise or severest strain. It is worn with comfort, and is kept on night and day, effects a permanent cure in a few weeks. Sold cheap, when ordered by letter sent to The Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Nobody uses Metal Spring Trusses; use patent; they slip off too frequently.

4-15-1y-eow

Boots and Shoes.

LOUIS DOLL,

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER,

HIGH St., NEXT DOOR TO FELTY'S NEW BUILDING,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Has removed his Store from Felty's building to a new building erected expressly for his own use adjoining his old stand, where he will be pleased to meet his friends.

Repairing neatly and promptly attended to

5-29-1y

NEW GOODS!

AND

NEW PRICES.

AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES!

AT THE

BOSTON

BOOT AND SHOE STORE!

No. 5, BUSH'S ARCADE.

PRICES LESS THAN AT ANY OTHER SHOE STORE IN CENTRE COUNTY.

CALL AND SEE US!

NO. 5, BUSH'S ARCADE, BELLEFONTE, PA

5-25-tf.

Foundries.

MILESBURG FOUNDRY.

CASTINGS AND MACHINERY OF ALL kinds made and fitted up in the best style

Thimble SKEINS

of the last improved style, Wholesale or Retail.

Turbine Water Wheels, Engines, &c.,

made to order. [5-17-1y] M. M. FAXON.

LOGAN FOUNDRY

NEAR THE RAIL ROAD DEPOT

BELLEFONTE, PA

It is with pleasure I inform the people Centre and the adjoining counties, that I am now prepared to make

HOUSE CASTINGS,

such as Sash Weights, Cellar Window Grates &c., of all sizes.

Grist & Sawmill Castings, Sled Soles of all kinds, Plows, Plow Shares. I also manufacture the

IMPROVED WORTZ PLOW.

Also, Egg Stoves, Stove Castings, Oven Doors and Grates, Coal Grates for Pavements, Water Pipes, Wagon Boxes, together with every

VARIETY OF CASTINGS,

kept constantly on hand, or made to order. All orders filled promptly. Give me a call. Don't forget the place, near the Railroad Depot, Bellefonte.

v5n1-1y. GEO. A. BAYARD

BLANKS.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANKS!!!

THE most complete assortment to be found in Centre county, at

J. WELCH & CO'S

at the following prices:

Summons,.....per hundred, 60c
Subpœnas,.....".....".....60c
Executions,.....".....".....60c
Constables' Warrants,...".....".....60c
Judgm't Notes, unbound".....".....60c
Exemp'n " ".....".....".....60c
Judgment and Exemption Notes, unbound,.....per hundred, 60c
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Affidavit to Account.....".....".....75c
Statement & Confess'n,".....".....1.50
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Leases,.....50c per doz—5c apiece.

AND EVERY OTHER

DESCRIPTION OF BLANKS

EQUALLY LOW.

BOOK STORE,

OPPOSITE THE BUSH HOUSE.

☞ ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. ☜

23-tf JAS. WELCH & CO.

Miscellaneous.

JUST OUT—THE NEW LIGHT RUNNING

HOWE

Sewing Machine

THE GRANDEST PRODUCTION OF INVENTIVE GENIUS.

The new factory of the Howe Company is nearly completed, and

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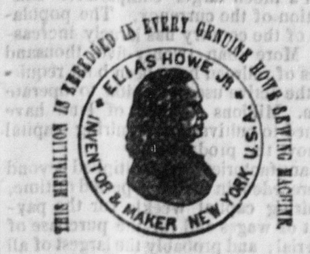
ARE NOW BEING MANUFACTURED AND SOLD DAILY!

The total number sold last year was 220,000, which far exceeds the sales of any other single machine.



THE ONLY MACHINE MADE ON THOROUGHLY SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES

Combining Strength, Simplicity & Durability with Lightness of Running,

It is superior to all in the following respects:
1st. Simplicity of construction.
2nd. Ease of management.
3d. Lightness of running.
4th. Non liability to get out of repair.
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6th. Perfection of tension on both upper and lower threads, and the ease with which they are controlled by the operator. It makes a perfect Lock Stitch on all kinds of goods and never breaks the thread.
7th. The strength and regularity of the new feed, which enables it to stitch soft or gimped, light, or heavy work equally well, and to cross heavy seams or folds without the slightest difficulty.

The new improved HEMMER,
FELLER,
BRAIDER,
QUILTER and GUIDE; Also,
OILER, BOTTLE OIL,
Doz. NEEDLES,
BOBBINS, &c.,

go with each Machine free of charge. In addition to these, we will give a Ruffler and an alpaca Hemmer with each machine, making more attachments than are given with any machine in use

CITIZENS, Look to your INTERESTS

Do not fail to see

Our MACHINE

before purchasing. Full instructions given.

We keep a full line of Sewing Machine Attachments, Needles, Thread, Silk, &c. Our Machine Oil is a specialty. It is our own manufacture and we warrant it to excel anything in the market.

☞ FOR THE NEW ☜

LIGHT RUNNING HOWE,

CALL ON

PALMER & WOOSTER,

Office, Allegheny street, opposite the New Block, Bellefonte, Pa.

☞ ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION. 5-22-6m.

Dry Goods.

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER,

NO. 2, BUSH ARCADE,

HIGH STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.,

Has just received a large invoice of

Spring Goods!

consisting of the best assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

DRESS GOODS,

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS & CAPS,

AND FANCY ARTICLES.

ever brought to Bellefonte.

Also, a large assortment of

CARPETS

LOWEST CASH PRICES!

☞ Produce taken in exchange at highest market prices.

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER.

5-12-tf

WOODRING & CO.

(Successors to D. H. Ruhl,)

ALLEGHENY STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.

MESSRS. WOODRING & CO. have entirely restocked their store with the very best assortment of

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., which they offer at

PRICES WHICH DEFY COMPETITION!

☞ Remember the place—D. H. Ruhl's old stand. 5-30-1y

Notice to Breeders of Stock.

The Bellefonte Jersey Alderney Cattle Club owners of the CELEBRATED THOROUGH BRED JERSEY BULL "JUNIATA," stationed at the farm of Shugert & Harris, near Bellefonte, where persons desiring to improve their stock are requested to call. Service $2. 34-3m

AUCTIONEER.—Samuel Parker offers his services to the people of Bellefonte and Centre county, as Auctioneer. He will cry all sales entrusted to him at reasonable prices. Address SAMUEL PARKER, 4n-42ly. Bellefonte, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL

DR. J. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and Liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus prepared.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists & Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, & cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N.Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

5-3-y-m.

$72 00 EACH WEEK.

Agents wanted everywhere. Business strictly legitimate. Particulars free. Address WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo. 5-29-1y.

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EDWARD T. TUTEN, ...Editor.
ROBERT P. TUTEN,.....Publisher.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance.

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If not paid within 6 months.....$2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year. $3.00

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Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our local columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion

Marriage or Death announcements published of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Bussiness Cards, not exceeding 10 lines this type, $8,00 per annum.

A l Advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
1 inch(12 lin'this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches.....	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches.....	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches.....	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column.....	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column.....	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column.....	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes. Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to E. T. & R. P. TUTEN, Proprietors.
Bellefonte, Pa

THE CAUSE OF DEFEAT.—The partial success which the Democratic party has met within the recent elections has had the tendeney to develop a few of the schemes which have laid dorment since the close of the war. The assumption of the Southern States debts, the refunding of the cotton tax, the payment by the nation for damage and destruction of private property in the South during the war, and an allowance of $500,000,000 for the slaves set free, are among a few of the schemes to bankrupt the national treasury under Democratic rule. If the recent elections showed an increase of Democratic strength we should feel alarmed, in view of the dangers ahead, but the vote of the party has fallen so far below the vote of 1872, that we are safe in saying that Democracy is no stronger than it has been. We lost a few States because our friends were asleep. The large majorities of last year had the usual result, and, as in past years, were followed by a feeling of apathy which led to defeat, where victory ought to have been secured. Aside from the moral effect, there is nothing vital lost to our party by the loss of New York, Ohio, or Wisconsin. We need a few reverses to teach us the necessity of activity, of thorough organization, and of sleepless vigilance. Over confidence in our own strength was the cause of our defeat. A single vote may not be missed at the polls, but where thousands of voters think that one vote will make but little difference one way or the other, the aggregate becomes enough to turn the scales against the party whose friends held a single vote as a little consequence in the general result. The only way to secure success is to labor for it—bring out every vote, and labor until the polls close to get a full party vote. This year the Democrats have brought out a larger percentage of their votes than the Republicans. The result shows that they are more active than Republicans without being numerically as strong.

THE MESSAGE—AN ABLE STATE PAPER.

President Grant speaks plainly in his message. It is a short paper, considering how much he had to say. It is a satisfactory stewardship, on the whole and he gave authority to what was previously believed. There is peace with the nations, and the "protocol" with Spain as to the Virginius promises to stand, while the Cuban outlook is auspicious of tranquillity and liberty; but meanwhile we are preparing for any change in the situation. The skeleton of the protocol was before the country in advance of the message, and Mr. Fish appends the official substance of it, signed by himself and Rear Admiral Polo, the Spanish plenipotentiary. Congress can do nothing more than wait events, and vote confidence and money to the Executive. The President seems to have read section 16 of article 4 of our new Pennsylvania constitution, judging by his recommendation of an amendment to the National Constitution in favor of a veto or approval of parts of any general measure like an appropriation bill. There is slight prospect of increased receipts this fiscal year, owing to the panic; and to provide against this he advises retrenchment in regard to new public buildings and additional claims for Southern losses by the rebellion. But he hopes "the day is not far distant when the Government will not only possess" such public buildings in all the cities, "but will erect in the capital suitable residences for all persons who now receive commutation for quarters or rent, at Government expense, and for the Cabinet, thus setting an example to the States which may induce them to erect buildings for their Senators; but I would have this work conducted at a time when the revenues of the country would abundantly justify it."

On the special subject of Finance the President is definate, and comes to the point in these characteristic sentences. They cover the whole ground. We have never seen the case more tersely stated:

During the last four years the currency has been contracted directly by the withdrawal of three per cent. certificates, compound-interest notes, and seven-thirty bonds outstanding on the 4th of March, 1869, all of which took the place of legal tenders in the Bank reserves to the extent of $63,000,000.

During the same period there has been a much larger comparative contraction of the currency, The population of the country has largely increased. More than twenty-five thousand miles of railroad have been built, requiring the active use of capital to operate them. Millions of acres of land have opened to cultivation, requiring capital to move the products.

Manufactories have multiplied beyond all precedent in the same period of time, requiring capital weekly for the payment of wages and for the purchase of material; and probably the largest of all comparative contractions arises from the organization of free labor in the South. Now every laborer there receives his wages, and, for want of savings banks, the greater part of such wages is carried in the pocket or hoarded until required for use.

These suggestions are thrown out for your consideration without any recommednations that they shall be adopted literally, but hoping that the best method may be arrived at to secure such an elasticity of the currency as will keep employed all the industries of the country and prevent such an inflation as will put off indefinitely the resumption of specia payments, an object so devoutly to be wished for by all, and by none more earnestly than the class of people most directly interested, those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows.

Or in other words, the country has outgrown its clothes; the currency sufficient four years ago is not sufficient now. Now let Congress *act* quickly, and give us a practical reply to the President's appeal. All he says on this subject is pointed and clear, and will have the best effect on the country.

The petition of the Mennonites of Southern Russia, some 50,000, asking permission to locate in a body on our public lands, on the recommendation of their brethern in Lancester county, in this State, is favorably and earnestly recommended to the attention of Congress.

Concerning the San Domingo question, which a year or two ago obtained much prominence, the President makes no recommendation, but transmits to Congress an application from that Republic asking our Government to assume a protectorate over it.

The subject of cheap transportation claims its share of attention, and the suggestions about it are characterized by the President's usual strong practical sagacity. He would encourage the States of New York and Illinois to enlarge their canals connecting the lakes with the Hudson and the Mississippi rivers respectively, by promising that the Government shall thence forth keep them open as great national water-routes.

While the President does not in terms recommend that Congress should make an appropration to the Centennial Fund, he directs attention to the proposition of the Secretary of the Interior for a census in 1875, and says: "A census taken in 1875, the report of which could be completed and published before the one hundredth aniversary of our independence, would be especially interesting and valuable, as showing the progress of the country during the first century of our national existence." The subject itself is worth of a special message, not simply in view of the virtually pledge faith of the Govornment in making the Centennial a national affair, but in the light of the earnest preparations of foreign governments have already moved in the matter by placing the selection of her commissioners to Philadelphia on July 4, 1876, in the hands of Prince Bismarck. England has indicated her desire in the same direction; and the Emperor of Brazil has proclaimed his lively personal interest in the American Centennial. The President himself, in the opening paragraph of his message, lays marked emphasis on the good results that have followed our representation at the Vienna port of the agent of the Patent Office on the subject.

With a candor that we cannot sufficiently admire, the President shoulders the responsibility of a bold endorsement of the system of public improvements in the District of Columbia. He refers to the shameful condition of Washington City three years ago and to its beautiful aspect today, and calls upon Congress to act liberally towards the local authorities as well because Washington is the National Capital as because the Government has large and valuable reserves in that ten mile square. This decided approval of the course of Governor Shepherd and his associates will be good news to the people of Washington.

Taken as a whole, the message is sensible and satisfactory, full of strong points well put, and exactly the statement that will give to foreigners a fair insight into our progress and tempt the citizens to turn to it for information.—*Press*

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The case of the Commonwealth vs., Jacob Durst, continued from Saturday, was first on the list.

Charge—Arson.

District Attorney Potter assisted by Orvis and Wilson for Commonwealth.

Beaver and Kealsh for defendant.

This is a case of the burning of a barn on morning of Sept. 11 last, evidently the work of an incendiary owned by Daniel Durst, and rented by Mr. Crumrine, and the defendant, Jacob Durst, is arrested on suspicion. The Commonwealth proves certain threats made by Jacob Durst, against the person and property of his uncle Daniel Durst, also a warning to Mr. Crumrine, that if he rented the barn he would rue the day; the fact of his having been put under bonds to keep the peace, and show that tracks were discovered in the dust, evidently having been made by gum shoes, leading from the Old Fort hotel, where Jacob was employed, to the barn and back. And that the shoes worn by Jacob exactly fit the tracks. The defense is an alibi, to sustain which several witnesses are produced who testify that Jacob was about the hotel, which is 2½ miles from the burnt barn, and frequently called upon to perform duties as hostler until twenty minutes of three in the morning. The fire was discovered about three o'clock. The jury failed to agree on a verdict and the defendant was admitted to bail in $2,500 for appearance at January court.

Commonwealth vs. Simon Fox.

Charge—Larceny.

District Attorney Potter assisted by D. F. Fortney for Commonwealth, James A. Beaver for defendant.

On the 17th of October last, Fox hired a horse and buggy of Joseph Straus of Philipsburg to go six miles up the Black Moshannon road. He drove to Bellefonte and put up at Butts hotel, about two o'clock in the morning, and on the next day offered to sell the team to Mr. Baum, for $165. Mr. Baum recognized the team as one he had seen in possession of Messrs Straus & Co., and the exceedingly low price demanded exciting his suspicion, he telegraphed to Philipsburg and by instruction from Messrs Straus & Co., procured his arrest.

The defense stated that Fox was in search of work; that he did not agree to return within any specified time and that he had been inveigled into offering the team for sale by Baum. A verdict of guilty was found and sentence of $1 and costs and one year and six months imprisonment in the Western Penetentiary was pronounced.

Alexander De Lige (colored) pleads guilty to larceny on two indictments. One for stealing leather from Abraham Sussman, the other for stealing stores goods. Sentence $1 and costs and two years and six months imprisonment in the Western Penetentiary on the first indictment and three years imprisonment on the other, the latter term to commence at the expiration of the first.

Lewis Nelson, pleads guilty to assault and battery upon Joseph Gisler. Fine $5 and costs.

Frank Rote, plead guilty to assault and gave bonds to keep the peace in the sum of $200.

Wm. Shirk pleads guilty to selling liquor. Fine $20, and costs and 10 days in county jail.

Cathorine Brown, pleads guilty to selling liquor to men of intemperate habits. Fine $50, and costs.

Wm. Brown pleads guilty to selling liquor to men of intemperate habits, without license, to minors, and to men when drunk. Fine $100 and costs and 30 day in county jail.

Commonwealth vs. Patrick Ward and John Mangen charge, obstructing public highway.

Orvis and Alexander and James A. Beaver, for Commenwealth. Blair and Hoy for defendants.

In this case Commonwealth shows that defendants own farms on opposite sides of a road in Snow Shoe twp., and that they built a log fence down the centre of the road and appropriated the land to their private use.

Defendants testify that the road had been vacated and that another and better road had been opened by one of the defendants. Jury found verdict for defendants and county to pay costs.

Harris Strohecker vs. Peter S. Bierly and others. Beaver and Hoy for plaintiff. Orvis and Alexander for defendants. The plaintiff complains that defendants entered upon his land and dug it up and replaced some old wooden water pipe with new and disconnected stone pipe laid by plaintiff at a spring which furnished supply of water and that the stone pipe had been useless ever since, in consequence of which plaintiff claims $100 damage.

The defendants claim a right by inheritance to repair water pipes upon their land by virtue of an agreement made by their ancestors, the former owners, and that the plaintiff when he put in his pipes stopped defendant's supply of water, and that they were obliged to disconnect Strohecker's pipe in order to connect his own, and that Strohecker was supplied by their pipes. In rebuttal plaintiff shows that defendants right had been forfeited by neglect to repair the pipes. Verdict was found for plaintiff and $44.58 damages awarded.

Michael Ulrick vs. Robert G. Brett.

J. G. Love for plaintiff James A. Beaver for defendant. This suit was brought to recover the price of a pair of fly nets ordered by Mr. Swartz for Mr. Brett, from Michael Ulrick and charged on his books to Brett. Defense says he ordered the nets from Swartz, then a merchant in Millheim, and that Swartz ordered from plaintiff on his own account and defendant had paid Swartz for them. Verdict for defendant.

Henderson vs Schall.

Hoy for plaintiff Beaver for defendant.

This suit was brought to recover price for fruit trees ordered by Schall from Henderson's agent.

Defendant says he countermanded the order before the trees were received and verdict was found for defendant.

Court Adjourned, *sine die.*

—Mr. S. S. Wolf has bought out the firm of Harlacher & Cronmiller, doing a merchantile business in this place, and takes possession of the store next week.

—A party of six hunters, John Horner, Esq., Emerick and the Gentlels returned from the Moshannon, on last Friday with 10 deer after a two week's hunt.

—Mr. Anthony Bearley is an old resident of Brush Valley, 24 miles from Bellefonte, who is 66 years old, has lived in the house in which he was born since he first entered it, had never been in Bellefonte or seen a railroad until last Monday week, and then he was brought by a law suit in which he was a principal witness. He visited the jail, saw the cars, thought they were "bully," was much pleased with the outside world, and by this time we suppose has returned to his home to remain until the messenger shall call whose summons all must obey. For fifteen or twenty years Mr. Bearley was not in Taylorville, his postoffice, only three miles from his farm.

—Ellery Hagen, brakeman on Bradin's train, was killed at Osceola yesterday forenoon. His train was just entering town, when opposite the shingle mill of McCauley & Reamey, the coupling of the car upon which he was standing, broke and in some manner he was thrown upon the the track, the balance of the train, twenty-five loaded cars, passing over him and mangling him in a horrible manner. He was taken to his home in Beech Creek in the afternoon. Twice he had previously narrowly escaped by accident on the road, and had once been nearly killed on a log job in Snow Shoe, at which time it was reported that he was killed.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING—The friends of Agriculture met on Saturday last in the school-house at Centre Hall. The meeting was called to order by Fred. Kurtz, Esq., who nominated Judge Hosterman for chairman and D. S. Kellar Secretary. Gen. Beaver stated that the object of the meeting was to organize a Farmers Club as an auxiliary to the county society. Judge Hosterman was in favor of forming a society, it would be a means of interchanging views on all subjects connected with farm interests, that by co-operation they might procure the best machinery and rarest breeds of stock at a comparatively small cost. Christian Dale read a paper showing how farmers clubs were operated in the eastern part of the State. He urged farmers to subscribe for agricultural papers and gave some experience in the advantages of Fall ploughing. A letter was read from Col. John Rishel expressing regret for absence and entire sympathy for the plan of branch societies. Peter Hoffer in speaking of fall ploughing thought it depended on the soil but found it advantageous on his farm. He raised 146 bushels of corn to the acre after fall ploughing and told of a man in the valley who had beat him by 20 bushels. George Durst after farming for 45 years had retired from the business He did not believe in such a thing as "farmers, luck," that if the land was properly tilled there was little doubt about abundent crops. Some were unwilling to take advise and they generally had bad luck. Henry Keller made a good speech and was in favor of the club. John Keller gave an instance of fall ploughing that did not turn out well. He did not believe in ploughing low, cold ground in the fall. He also thought that high, gravelly ground yielded better by spring ploughing Clayey soil did better with fall ploughing because it would be pulverized with winter frosts and during summer would withstand dry weather better than if ploughed in the spring. Henry H. Keller expressed himself in much the same way. Esquire Baker gave his views on various topics. John A. Woodward, Esq, president of the farmers club at Howard spoke of his club as promising to be a valuable assistance to the farmers of Bald Eagle valley. He was a young farmer, had only been three years in the business but intended to follow it through life. He was anxious to confer with older heads and thought farmers clubs are just what are needed to awaken the people. Afterwards there was a general mix in and a free interchange of opinion on various topics of agricultural interest. A permanent organization will be made on next Friday evening. The following named gentlemen pledged themselves to unite in the formation of the club: John Hosterman, J. A. Kellar, Daniel Stover, J. C. Boal, David Rhinesmith, Wm. Lore, Andrew Gregg, John Conly, S. Rhone, J. H. Keller, George Hoffer, J. K. Runkle, F. Kurtz, C. F. Harlacker, Peter Hoffer, J. D. Murry, John Arney, D. C. Keller, J. B. Bitner.

JUDGE MAYER—LETTER TO HIM FROM THE CENTRE COUNTY BAR—HIS REPLY. —At the close of Court on last Friday, a communication was presented to Judge Mayer, signed by the members of the Bar of this County, expressive of their high regard, solicitation for his health, and the hope that he may be restored to health by his proposed trip to Europe. Below, will be found the letter and the Judge's reply. May we add our testimony to his ability and affability, and express the earnest wish that a kind Providence will vouchsafe to him a pleasant and profitable tour on the continent and restore him to us in perfect health:

BELLEFONTE, Dec. 5, 1873.

We, the members of the Centre County Bar, having learned that your physicians have recommended a cessation from your judicial labors during the coming Winter and Spring months, as necessary for a speedy recovery of your usual health, and believing that this advice should not be disregarded on your part, and that you should take a respite from the duties of your official position for a period sufficient to improve and regain your health and strength, which have become impaired by arduous labor. We would unite in their recommendation, and respectfully urge upon you to take a respite for such a length as will fully restore your health.

Regretting the causes which deprive us of that social and professional intercourse and confidence which we have enjoyed with you as President Judge of our Courts, we cordially approve of your plan and arrangement to supply your place on the Bench with a Law Judge from another district during your temporary absence, thus preventing any delay in the Courts or inconvenience to suitors.

Assuring you of our best wishes for your prosperity whilst absent, and that you may return to us restored in health, and resume your official duties, which you have discharged with distinguished ability, and to our entire satisfaction,

We remain very respectfully yours,

Jas. Macmanus,	A. O. Furst,
Adam Hoy,	Wm. P. Wilson,
C. T. Alexander,	E. M Blanchard,
Wm. H Blair,	John G. Love,
S. D Gray,	Jas. T. Hale,
Edmund Blanchard,	D F. Fortney,
A. Williams, Proth'y,	D. S Keller,
John H. Orvis,	Jas A. Beaver,
W. J. Kealsh,	G. R. Barrett,
D G. Bush,	J. S. Barnhart,
J. F. Potter, Dis. Att'y,	Isaac Lytle,
H. Y. Stitzer,	Jas. H. Rankin.

To Hon. Chas. A. Mayer, President Judge, 25th Judicial District.

We, the undersigned Associate Judges and officers of the Courts of Centre Co., join in the above letter.

Henry Dopp, A. J, W. W. Love, A. J.
J. H. Morrison, Cl'k O. C.

The following remarks were made by Judge Mayer at the close of the court in response to the letter presented by the Bar.

Gentlemen of the Bar of Centre County.

Accept my thankful acknowledgment for the kind and friendly sentiments contained in your letter of the 5th inst., and be assured that I have a proper appreciation of the kindness that prompted it. During the five years that I have presided over the Court of this County, I have received uniform courtesy and kindness on the part of the bar and their demeanor in Court has been marked both by deference towards the Court and considerate towards each other. The manner in which the members of a bar demean themselves in Court both in their professional relation to the bench and to each other is a fair index of the love of professional ethics that exist among them, and I can bear willing testimony to no depreciation or want of a proper estimate of professional duty on the part of the bar of Centre County. My official intercourse with you enables me to testify to the skill and ability displayed by you in the practice of your profession, and to your unswerving fidelity toward your clients. It is with reluctance that I am constrained to sever, although but temporarily, the official relation which has existed between us for the last three years. They have been to me years of pleasurable labor, and a retrospective glance causes many feelings of pain or regret, except in so far as I have failed to discharge properly my judicial functions. Although I have endeavored to be faithful to the obligations imposed upon me, yet I am fully conscious of having committed many errors and made many mistakes, which I know your kind indulgence will over look. The office of judge is surrounded with many difficulties and great responsibilities and it frequently becomes his duty to solve and decide complicated questions of law and fact, at the time of presentation, without the opportunity for research or investigation. Many persons are apt to forget that a judge is not exempt from the infirmities which are incident to human nature and sometimes members of the bar in their enthusiastic zeal for the interests of their clients fail to consider that the Court does not always receive the same impressions from the causes of their clients, which they themselves entertain. And when a litigated case is decided against us, we all know how difficult, it often is to prevent the feeling of disappointment of the moment from influencing our permanent judgement. In this way, a judge is sometimes misunderstood, and his decissions produce false impressions. I can frankly say however, that such has realy been the case with the members of this bar.

I part from you with feelings of sadness, and were it not that I feel bound to yeild to an imperative sense of duty, which I owe myself and family, I would be loth to sever, even for a short period, our professional relation.

During my absence there will be no delay or interruption in the business of the Courts, as I have made ample arrangements with my brethren of the bench to supply my place.

I hope and expect to return renovated in health and strength, and animated with a desire to attend to the business of this district with renewed vigor and industry. During the interval of my absence, it is my earnest and heartfelt wish that the life of each and all of the members of this bar, may be preserved, that on my return I may find you one and all in the enjoyment of health and prosperity; that no link may be broken in the professional chain that binds together, and that together as bench and bar we may continue the relation now existing between us, as pleasantly and harmoniously, as it has been maintained heretofore.

PROSPECTUS.

BENZINE BILL,

OR

DE DIAMOND RING.

A Story of De City Mit a "Beautiful Spring."

BY SHON.

DEAD! I. K. SHON.

Dese sketches is dedicated (midout permission), to Boss TWEED, No. 34 Blackwell's Island, de illustrious pattern of de Hocus Pocus Rats of de "DIAMOND RING."

PREFACE.

De "old man," an others, haf sefferal times over asked me to sometime rite somedings apout "dem fellers vot tax money," and now dis is a good place in dese sketches of de life and karracter of BENZINE BILL, to tell your readers some tings vot I noes apout dem tings, too.—My motit in writin dese sketches, is, fustly: To gratify de desire, mit BENZINE BILL, of being noted! Being his "particular friend," I rites him now, some notoriety, an plenty glory! 2dly, too please de "old man" an nabors by showing dem de corrupshun an fraud vots covered up mit dat "DIAMOND RING."

CHAPTER NO 1 TIME.

Notis—I vas sorry to dissappoint, you dis week, mit chapter No 1 times, of "*Benzine Bill*" or "De Diamond Ring." —But I must do it—pecause, I postpone mit a short time, for to gather some more material of Benzines eirlur an unsofisticated career, ven his smile vas still "oland and child like;" in dem "happy days of yore" ven de vasent filled mit sin, pefore he vas a bostler!—Ef any of his "particular friends," noes anything good, an innercent, apount him, of dis ticular period, of his life, I vould be very thankful, ef dey voul send en right along, to my address. Shon city of de Vilderness, Egypt votes in Hains. Box m.

Grain and Flour Markets.

Corrected Weekly by Brockerhoff Bros.
BELLEFONTE, Dec. 10, 1873.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 20
Red wheat No. 1	1 20
Barley	75
Corn, ears	45
Shelled corn	50
Oats	50
Rye per bushel	60
Buckwheat per bushel	60
Clover seed " "	5 50
Plaster ₩ ton	15 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by Brockerhoff Bros.

Apples, dried, per lb	@5½
Peaches, dried, per	12½@15@22
Cherries, dried, per lb	5
Beans per quart	10
Fresh Butter lb	25
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per lb	10
Cheese per lb	20
Hams per lb	15
Bacon	9
Sides	8
Butter	30
Lard per lb	8
Eggs per doz	30
Tallow, per pound	8
Rags	2
Potatoes per bushel	50
Dried Beef	

MAGAZINES, &c.

OFFICE AMERICAN FARMERS' ADVOCATE
Jacksonville, Illinois.

Having connected myself with the National Crop Reporter, it has been deemed advisable to remove the Advocate also to this city, from Jackson, Tenn., where it has been regularly published for nearly two years. The publishing Company has been reorganized, with a change of partners, the new firm assuming the completion of all advertising contracts and subscriptions. Owing to the delay incident to removal and the fitting out with entirely new type and material, it has been decided to issue no number for December, but will issue the January number from here in due time. We call special attention to the new feature introduced in this number of giving the entire summaries and deductions, from the National Crop Reporter, which gives to the Advocate a

PRACTICAL VALUE

beyond any agriculture publication now published, at any price.

The editorial department will be strengthened by the addition of able assistant editors, and as heretofore will be conducted with the primary purpose of promoting the true interests of the farmer. While the November number criticises with some severity the actions of some adherents of the Patrons of Husbandry it will always be our pleasure to recognize all of the commendable features which the order possesses.

Our terms are so liberal that no one need plead poverty or hard times. viz:

Single Copy one year..... $1,00
Four Copies, or more, each.....80

while any $2.00 or higher priced publication subscribed for through this office, we will furnish the Advocate

FREE OF COST.

Old subscribers may renew for themselves, or send new names at Fifty Cents each.

Remember to Address,
Jacksonville, Ill.
CHAS. W. GREENE, Manager.

AGENTS WANTED.

A profitable and respectable business for men or women who have or can make leisure time and wish TO CONVERT IT INTO MONEY. For circulars address STAR LAMINA WARE, 80 Beekman St., N. Y. 47-4w.

ELECTION NOTICE.—To the stockholders of the Bellefonte Gas Co. The annual election of said company will be held at the office of E. & E. Blanchard, on Monday the 5th day of January 1874. A President, Six Managers, Secretary and Treasurer to be elected for the ensuing year.

E. M. BLANCHARD
47 3w Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAYED.—Came to the premices of the subscriber in Ferguson Twp, on or about the 14th day of Oct. last, ONE RED STEER, supposed to be two years old past, with a white stripe under the belly. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges, otherwise it will by disposed of accotding to law.

45-3t. ROBERT GARDNER.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the estate of Fannie Gingrich, late of Half Moon twp, Centre Co, Pa. deceased have been granted to Rudolph Gingrich, residing in Tyrone, Blair Co., to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, those having claims or demands, will make known the same without delay.

RUDOLPH GINGRICH,
Nov. 1 '73 42-6-t Executor.

ESTRAY.—Came to the premises of subscriber in Patton Township, some time last September a Yearling Heifer Calf, red and white, with a piece off of the end of left ear. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges; otherwise she will be exposed to sale according to law.

46 3-t ISAAC GRAY.

PHILADELPHIA
Surgeons' Bandage Institute,
14 NORTH NINTH STREET.

NOTICE, second truss store above Market. B. C. EVERETT'S Patent Graduating Pressure Truss has cured rupture of 58 years' standing Elastic Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Anus Bandages, Suspensories, Crutches, Deformity Instruments. 40 years' experience. Lady attendant. 5-45-1y

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT FREE.

THE DANBURY NEWS,

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.
$2.00 PER ANNUM.
BAILEY & DONOVAN,
Danbury, Conn. 3-t

CRUMBS

Are a modern stove polish, far better than any other in existence OF Are better because they give a finer gloss than any other polish

COMFORT

Yield a brilliant silvery sheen, with less than half the labor required when other polishes are used

CRUMBS

Are a neat and cleanly article, making no dirt nor dust when used. OF Can be used even in the parlor without the trouble of removing furniture or

COMFORT

carpets.
Has do disagreeable sulphurous or strong acid smell when prepared for use, but are pleasant and harmless.

CRUMBS

Are put up in neat style and in form more convenient for use than any other polish. OF In each box are 12 sticks; 1 stick is sufficient for anystove, thus all waste saved.

COMFORT

Are the cheapest polish in the market, because one box at 10 cents will polish as much surface as 25 cents worth of the older polishes.

CRUMBS

Have just taken the 1st premium at the Indianapolis Exposition. OF In connection with several of the best of the old stove polishes

COMFORT

BUY CRUMBS OF COMFORT of your storekeeper, if he has them, or procure them for you; if not, one dollar, your name, and the name of your nearest express station and we will send you 10 boxes, and samples of Bartlett's Blacking and Pearl Blueing, free of cost.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT can be had of all Wholesale Grocers and Dealers in the United States, and Retail Dealers will find them the most profitable, from the fact that they are the fastest selling article of the kind in the market.

H. A. BARTLETT & CO.,
115 North Front St., Philad'a.
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JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. oct27'70-tf.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office on High St. ja4'71-tf.

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M'ALLISTER & BEAVER, Attorneys-at-Law Bellefonte, Pa. v5n1-1y.

ISAAC LYTLE, Attorney-at-Law, Officee wth Wilson & Hutchison, Allegheny street, Bllefonte, Pa. v4n46-1y

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v4n12-1y

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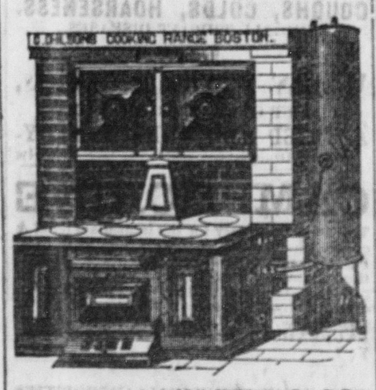

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$7,50 to $15
FOR SUITS OF THE
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HATS, CAPS,
and a full and complete assortment of everything in the line of Clothing,
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
all directly from their own manufactory. Also,
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They have engaged their old [illegible], Mr. A. Sternberg, so well known to the people, and who will be pleased to see his old friends. Repairing of Watches promptly attended to, by F. Galbraith. v4n15-1y.

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BELLEFONTE MERCHANT MILLS.
J. M. WAGNER & CO.
inform their friends, and the people of Centre and adjoining counties, that they continue to do business at the Bellefonte Mill. They keep constantly on hand the very best of
FAMILY AND SUPERFINE FLOUR,
Corn Meal, Feed of all kinds, such as Corn n the Ear, Rye, Chop, Corn Chop, Rye, Corn and Oats Chop, mixed in equal quantities, which they sell wholesale and retail at the lowest reasonable rates. They also buy
GRAIN OF ALL KINDS,
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HARDWARE
NO. 5 BROCKERHOFF ROW
J. & J. HARRIS,
SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICES
All sorts of
Forks,
Chains,
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Axes,
Grindstones,
Coal Oil Lamps,
Paints,
Oils,
Varnishes,
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We hope by
STRICT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS
to merit and receive a share of public patronage.
BUILDERS AND OTHERS
will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock.
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WILSON & HICKS,
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE DEALERS,
All kinds of Builders' Hardware and Carriage Makers' Goods
COMPLETE SADDLER'S STOCK.
SPEARS' ANTI CLINKER STOVES.
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DOUBLE HEATERS for heating one or two rooms below, and same number above, very little higher in price, put up on short notice, guaranteed to suit. Susquehanna Cook Stoves guaranteed to be the best and the heaviest casting, largest oven &c. Full assortment of other kinds, and make Cash or short Credit, in no case to exceed three months.
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Also, too
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
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PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED
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BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY STORE.
In the marble front of T. R. Reynolds, is ready and truly the place to buy
BREAD, CONFECTIONERIES, RAISINS, NUTS AND CANDIES OF ALL KINDS.
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is a specialty and will be kept at all times and at all hours by him.
BREAD, CONFECTIONERIES, NUTS, RAISINS, ORANGES, LEMONS, ICE CREAM, &c., &c., all sold by him at the most reasonable rates. Call and see him and rest assured that you will not be disappointed.
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Miscellaneous

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is a substitute for Soap for all Household purposes, except washing clothes.
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for Cleaning your House will save the labor of one cleaner. Give it a trial.
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for Windows is better than Whiting or Water. No removing curtains or carpets
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for Scouring Knives is better and cleaner than Bath Brick. Will not scratch.
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removes Stains from Marble Mantels, Tables and Statuary, from Hard-finished Walls, and from China and Porcelain.
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removes Stains and Grease from Carpets or other woven fabrics.
There is no one article known that will do so many kinds of work and do it as well as Sapolio. Try it.
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removes Tar, Pitch, Iron or Ink Stains and Grease; for workers in Machine Shops, Mines, &c., is invaluable. For making the Skin White and soft and giving to it a "bloom of beauty," it is unsurpassed by any Cosmetic known.
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costs 10 to 15 cents per cake, and everybody should have it. You will like it.
DON'T FAIL TO TRY THESE GOODS
Buy it of your merchant if he has it or will procure it for you. If not, then write for our Pamphlet, "All about Sapolio," and it will be mailed free.
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The lots are neatly and substantially enclosed and have on them nearly a thousand dollars worth of shrubbery and young bearing fruit trees, grape arbor cost $250. There is also a fine, large cistern which cost $450; a good frame stable and wood and coal house. Title perfect.
The House has been insured for upwards of four years for $3,500.
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WHITE & YELLOW PINE, OAK
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PLANING MILL,
Manufactures and keep always on hand
White & Yellow Pine Flooring,
Weather-boarding, of various styles,
Sash,
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Scroll Sawing of every description
and Brackets of all sizes made to order.
Having a
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Connected with our establishment, we are enabled to manufacture our work from
THOROUGHLY SEASONED LUMBER.
Orders from
Contractors,
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Miscellaneous.

DIPLOMA,
AWARDED BY THE
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TO J. W. McKEE,
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"It is ingenious and will meet the wants of every man on the land."
EXHIBITION OF 1872.
John E. Gavit, Rec. Secy. F. A. Barnard, Pres. Samuel D. Tillman, Corresponding Secy.
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This simple and ingenious Machine is as useful as the Sewing Machine, and is fast becoming popular with ladies, in the place of expensive Needle-work, its work being much more handsome, requiring less time and not one tenth part the expense. No lady's toilet is now complete without it. A Machine with illustrated circular and full instructions sent on receipt of $3. 11 finishes on silver plate for $2.75.
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Is recommended by regular Medical practitioners and a speedy cure guaranteed for Colds, Coughs, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Consumption and all Pulmonary Complaints. Scrofular, Erysipelas, Dyspepsia and Gout. Dysentery, Cholera-morbus, Cholera, and all liver and bowel complaints. Kidney diseases and all affections of the Urinal Organs—perfectly harmless free from Mineral or Alcohol properties—pleasant to take and never known to fail—Price $1.00 per bottle. Full particulars with medical testimony and certificates sent on application. Address, I. F. HYDE & CO., 195 Seventh Avenue, New York.

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The Beckwith $60 Portable Family Sewing Machine, on 30 Days Trial; many advantages over all. Satisfaction guaranteed, or $30 refunded. Built complete, with full directions. Beckwith Sewing Machine Co., 562 Broadway, N. Y.

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REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO!
SHOPS NEAR THE DEPOT,
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[Continued from 4 Page.]

the same is taken; any person refusing to take said oath or affirmation shall forfeit his office, and any person who shall be convicted of having sworn or affirmed falsely, or of having violated said oath or affirmation, shall be guilty of perjury, and be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit within this Commonwealth.

The oath to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be administered by one of the judges of the Supreme Court or of a Court of Common Pleas, learned in the law, in the hall of the house to which the members shall be elected.

ARTICLE VIII.

SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS.

SECTION. 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If twenty two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 2. The general election shall be held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November but, the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each house consenting thereto.

SEC. 3. All elections for city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February.

SEC. 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause the same to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding.

SEC. 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony, and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections and in going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

SEC. 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall give or promise or offer to give to an elector, any money, reward, or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote, or for the withholding thereof and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive, for himself or for another, any money reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election, and any elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall, while a candidate for office, be guilty of bribery, fraud, or wilful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding an office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth; and any person convicted of wilful violation of the election laws, shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

SEC. 10. In trials of contested elections, and in proceedings for the investigation of elections, no person shall be permitted to withhold his testimony upon the ground that it may criminate himself or subject him to public infamy; but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judicial proceeding, except for perjury in giving such testimony.

SEC. 11. Townships and wards of cities or boroughs shall form or be divided into election districts of compact and contiguous territory, in such manner as the Court of Quarter Sessions of the city or county in which the same are located may direct; but districts in cities of over one hundred thousand inhabitants shall be divided by the Courts of Quarter Sessions having jurisdiction therein whenever at the next preceding election more than two hundred and fifty votes shall have been polled therein; and other election districts whenever the court of the proper county shall be of opinion that the convenience of the electors and the public interests will be promoted thereby.

SEC. 12. All elections by persons in a representative capacity shall be VIVA VOCE.

SEC. 13. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State or of the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the United States or on the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in any poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SEC. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof for an election fraud, for felony or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

SEC. 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold, or shall within two months have held any office, appointment, or employment in or under the Government of the United States, or of this State or of any city or county, or of any municipal board, commission, or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace and aldermen, notaries public, and persons in the militia service of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local offices below the grade of city or county offices as shall be designated by general law.

SEC. 16. The Court of Common Pleas of the several counties of the Commonwealth shall have power within their respective jurisdictions to appoint overseers of election to supervise the proceedings of election officers, and to make report to the court as may be required; such appointments to be made for any district in city or county, upon petition of five citizens, lawful voters of such election districts, setting forth that such appointment is a reasonable precaution to secure the purity and fairness of elections; overseers shall be two in number for an election district, shall be residents therein and shall be persons qualified to serve upon election boards, and in each case members of different political parties; whenever the members of an election board shall differ in opinion, the overseers, if they shall be agreed thereon, shall decide the question of differences; in appointing overseers of election, all the law judges of the proper court, able to act at the time shall concur in the appointments made.

SEC. 17. The trial and determination of contested elections of electors of President and Vice President, members of the General Assembly, and of all public officers, whether State, judicial, municipal, or local, shall be by the courts of law, or by one or more of the law judges thereof; the General Assembly shall, by general law, designate the courts and judges by whom the several classes of election contests shall be tried, and regulate the manner of trial and all matters incident thereto; but no such law assigning jurisdiction, or regulating its exercise, shall apply to any contest arising out of an election held before its passage.

ARTICLE IX.

TAXATION AND FINANCES.

SECTION 1. All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax and shall be levied and collected under general laws, but the General Assembly may, by general law, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity.

SEC. 2. All laws exempting property from taxation, other than the property above enumerated, shall be void.

SEC. 3. The power to tax corporations and corporate property shall not be surrendered or suspended by any contract or grant to which the State shall be a party.

SEC. 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt, and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed in the aggregate at any one time one million of dollars.

SEC. 5. All laws authorizing the borrowing of money by and on behalf of the State shall specify the purpose for which the money is to be used, and the money so borrowed shall be used for the purpose specified and no other.

SEC. 6. The credit of the Commonwealth shall not be pledged or loaned to any individual, company, corporation, or association, nor shall the Commonwealth become a joint owner or stockholder in any company, association, or corporation.

SEC. 7. The General Assembly shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township, or incorporated district to become a stockholder in any company, association, or corporation, or to obtain or appropriate money for or to loan its credit to any corporation, association, institution or individual.

SEC. 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality, or incorporated district, except herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to any amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property without the assent of the electors thereof, at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum (in the aggregate at any one time) upon such valuation.

SEC. 9. The Commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any city, county, borough, or township, unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the State to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the State in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtedness.

SEC. 10. Any county, township, school district or other municipality incurring any indebtedness shall, at or before the time of so doing, provide for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest and also the principal thereof within thirty years.

SEC. 11. To provide for the payment of the present State debt and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the General Assembly shall continue and maintain the sinking fund sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; the said sinking fund shall consist of the proceeds of the sales of the public works or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of the sale of any stocks owned by the Commonwealth, together with other funds and resources that may be designated by law, and shall be increased from time to time by assigning to it any part of the taxes or other revenues of the State not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government; and unless in case of war, invasion, or insurrection, no part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in the extinguishment of the public debt.

SEC. 12. The moneys of the State, over and above the necessary reserve, shall be used in the payment of the debt of the State, either directly or through the sinking fund, and the moneys of the sinking fund shall never be invested in or loaned upon the security of anything except the bonds of the United States or of this State.

SEC. 13. The moneys held as necessary reserve shall be limited by law to the amount required for current expenses, and shall be so cured and kept as may be provided by law. Monthly statements shall be published showing the amount of such moneys, where the same are deposited, and how secured.

SEC. 14. The making of profit out of the public moneys, or using the same for any purpose not authorized by law by any officer of the State or member or officer of the General Assembly, shall be a misdemeanor, and shall be punished as may be provided by law, but part of such punishment shall be disqualification to hold office for a period of not less than five years.

ARTICLE X.

EDUCATION.

SECTION. 1. The General Assembly shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of public schools, wherein all the children of this Commonwealth, above the age of six years, may be educated, and shall appropriate at least one million dollars each year for that purpose.

SEC. 2. No money raised for the support of the public schools of the Commonwealth shall be appropriated to or used for the support of any sectarian school.

SEC. 3. Women twenty-one years of age and upwards shall be eligible to any office of control or management under the school laws of this State.

ARTICLE XI.

MILITIA.

SECTION. 1. The freemen of this Commonwealth shall be armed, organized, and disciplined for its defence when and in such manner as may be directed by law. The General Assembly shall provide for maintaining the militia by appropriation from the Treasury of the Commonwealth, and may exempt from military service persons having conscientious scruples against bearing arms.

ARTICLE XII.

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. All officers whose selection is not provided for in this constitution shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law.

SEC. 2. No member of Congress from this State, nor any person holding or exercising any office or appointment of trust or profit under the United States, shall at the same time hold or exercise any office in this State to which a salary, fees, or perquisites shall be attached. The General Assembly may by law declare what offices are incompatible.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall fight a duel or send a challenge for that purpose, or be aider or abettor in fighting a duel, shall be deprived of the right of holding any office of honor or profit in this State and may be otherwise punished as shall be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE XIII.

NEW COUNTIES.

SECTION 1. No new county shall be established which shall reduce any county to less than four hundred square miles, or to less than twenty thousand inhabitants; nor shall any county be formed of less area, or containing a less population, nor shall any line thereof pass within ten miles of the county seat of any county proposed to be divided.

ARTICLE XIV.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. County officers shall consist of sheriffs, coroners, prothonotaries, registers of wills, recorders of deeds, commissioners, treasurers, surveyors, auditors or controllers, clerks of the courts, district attorneys, and such others as may from time to time be established by law; and no sheriff or treasurer shall be eligible for the term next succeeding the one for which he may be elected.

SEC. 2. County officers shall be elected at the general elections, shall hold their offices for the term of three years, beginning on the first Monday in January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law.

SEC. 3. No person shall be appointed to any office within any county who shall not have been a citizen and an inhabitant therein one year next before his appointment, if the county shall have been so long erected, but if it shall not have been erected, then within the limits of the county or counties out of which it shall have been taken.

SEC. 4. Prothonotaries, clerks of the courts, recorders of deeds, registers of wills, county surveyors, and sheriffs shall keep their offices in the county town of the county in which they respectively shall be officers.

SEC. 5. The compensation of county officers shall be regulated by law, and all county officers who are or may be salaried shall pay all fees which they may be authorized to receive into the treasury of the county or State, as may be directed by law. In counties containing over one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants all county officers shall be paid by salary, and the salary of any such officer and his clerks, heretofore paid by fees, shall not exceed the aggregate amount of fees earned during his term and collected by or for him.

SEC. 6. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the strict accountability of all county, township, and borough officers, as well for the fees which may be collected by them as for all public or municipal moneys which may be paid to them.

SEC. 7. Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy five, and every third year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled by the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled.

ARTICLE XV.

CITIES AND CITY CHARTERS.

SECTION 1. Cities may be chartered whenever a majority of the electors of any town or borough having a population of at least ten thousand shall vote at any general election in favor of the same

SEC. 2. No debt shall be contracted or liability incurred by any municipal commission, except in pursuance of an appropriation previously made therefor by the municipal government.

SEC. 3. Every city shall create a sinking fund, which shall be inviolably pledged for the payment of its funded debt.

ARTICLE XVI.

PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. All existing charters, or grants of special or exclusive privileges, under which a *bona fide* organization shall not have taken place and business been commenced in good faith at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall thereafter have no validity.

SEC. 2. The General Assembly shall not remit the forfeiture of the charter of any corporation now existing, or alter or amend the same, or pass any other general or special law for the benefit of such corporation, except upon the condition that such corporation shall thereafter hold its charter subject to the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 3. The exercise of the right of eminent domain shall never be abridged or so construed as to prevent the General Assembly from taking the property and franchises of incorporated companies and subjecting them to public use, the same as the property of individuals; and the exercise of the police power of the State shall never be abridged or so construed as to permit corporations to conduct their business in such manner as to infringe the equal rights of individuals or the general well being of the State.

SEC. 4. In all elections for directors or managers of a corporation each member or shareholder may cast the whole number of his votes for one candidate, or distribute them upon two or more candidates, as he may prefer.

SEC. 5. No foreign corporation shall do any business in this State without having one or more known places of business, and an authorized agent or agents in the same, upon whom process may be served.

SEC. 6. No corporation shall engage in any business other than that expressly authorized in its charter, nor shall it take or hold any real estate, except such as may be necessary and proper for its legitimate business.

SEC. 7. No corporation shall issue stocks or bonds except for money, labor done, or money or property actually received; and all fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void; the stock and indebtedness of corporations shall not be increased except in pursuance of general law, nor without the consent of the persons holding the larger amount in value of the stock first obtained at a meeting to be held after sixty days' notice given in pursuance of law.

SEC. 8. Municipal and other corporations and individuals invested with the privilege of taking private property for public use shall make just compensation for property taken, injured, or destroyed by the construction or enlargement of their works, highways, or improvements, which compensation shall be paid or secured before such taking, injury or destruction. The General Assembly is hereby prohibited from depriving any person of an appeal from any preliminary assessment of damages against any such corporations or individuals, made by viewers or otherwise; and the amount of such damages, in all cases of appeal, shall, on the demand of either party, be determined by a jury according to the course of the common law.

SEC. 9. Every banking law shall provide for the registry and countersigning by an officer of the State, of all notes or bills designed for circulation, and that ample security to the full amount thereof shall be deposited with the Auditor General for the redemption of such notes or bills.

SEC. 10. The General Assembly shall have the power to alter, reroke, or annul any charter of incorporation now existing and revocable at the adoption of this constitution, or any that may hereafter be created, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of this Commonwealth, in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators. No law hereafter enacted shall create, renew, or extend the charter of more than one corporation.

SEC. 11. No corporate body to possess banking and discounting privileges shall be created or organized in pursuance of any law without three months' previous public notice at the place of the intended location, of the intention to apply for such privileges, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law, nor shall a charter for such privilege be granted for a longer period than twenty years.

SEC. 12. Any association or corporation organized for the purpose, or any individual, shall have the right to construct and maintain lines of telegraph within this State, and to connect the same with other lines; and the General Assembly shall, by general law of uniform operation, provide reasonable regulations to give full effect to this section. No telegraph company shall consolidate with or hold a controlling interest in the stock or bonds of any other telegraph company owning competing line, or acquire, by purchase or otherwise, any other competing line of telegraph.

SEC. 13. The term "corporations" as used in this article, shall be construed to include all joint stock companies or associations having any of the powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships.

ARTICLE XVII.

RAILROADS AND CANALS.

SECTION 1. All railroads and canals shall be public highways, and all railroad and canal companies shall be common carriers. Any association or corporation organized for the purpose shall have the right to construct and operate a railroad between any points within this State and to connect at the State line with railroads of other States. Every railroad company shall have the right with its road to intersect, connect with, or cross any other railroad, and shall receive and transport each the others' passengers, tonnage, and cars, loaded or empty, without delay or discrimination.

SEC. 2. Every railroad and canal corporation organized in this State shall maintain an office therein, where transfers of its stock shall be made, and where its books shall be kept for inspection by any stockholder or creditor of such corporation, in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed or paid in, and by whom, the names of the owners of its stock and the amounts owned by them, respectively, the transfers of said stock, and the names and places of residence of its officers.

SEC. 3. All individuals, associations and corporations shall have equal right to have persons and property transported over railroad and canals, and no undue or unreasonable discrimination shall be made in charges for or in facilities for transportation of freight or passengers within the State, or coming from or going to any other State. Persons and property transported over any railroad shall be delivered at any station at charges not exceeding the charges for transportation of persons and property of the same class in the same direction to any more distant station; but reduction and commutation tickets may be issued at special rates.

SEC. 4. No railroad, canal, or other corporation, nor the lessees, purchasers, or managers of any railroad or canal corporation, shall consolidate the stock, property, or franchises of such corporation with, or lease or purchase the works or franchises of, or in any way control any other railroad or canal corporation owning or having under its control a parallel or competing line, nor shall any officer of such railroad or canal corporation act as an officer of any other railroad or canal corporation owning or having the control of a parallel or competing line, and the question whether railroads or canals are parallel or competing lines shall, when demanded by the party complainant, be decided by a jury as in other civil issues.

SEC. 5. No incorporated company doing the business of a common carrier shall, directly or indirectly, prosecute or engage in mining or manufacturing articles for transportation over its works, nor shall such company, directly or indirectly, engage in any other business than that of common carriers or hold or acquire lands, freehold or leasehold, directly or indirectly, except such as shall be necessary for carrying on its business, but any mining or manufacturing company may carry the products of its mines and manufactories on its railroad or canal not exceeding fifty miles in length.

SEC. 6. No president, director, officer, agent, or employee of any railroad or canal company shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in the furnishing of material or supplies to such company or in the business of transportation as a common carrier of freight or passengers over the works owned, leased, controlled, or worked by such company.

SEC. 7. No discrimination in charges or facilities for transportation shall be made between transportation companies and individuals, or in favor of either, by abatement, drawback, or otherwise, and no railroad or canal company, nor any lessee, manager, or employee thereof, shall make any preferences in furnishing cars or motive power.

SEC. 8. No railroad, railway, or other transportation company shall grant free passes or passes at a discount to any person except officers or employees of the company.

SEC. 9. No street passenger railway shall be constructed within the limits of any city, borough, or township without the consent of its local authorities.

SEC. 10. No railroad, canal, or other transportation company in existence at the time of the adoption of this article, shall have the benefit of any future legislation by general or special laws, except on condition of complete acceptance of all the provisions of this article.

SEC. 11. The existing powers and duties of the Auditor General in regard to railroads, canals, and other transportation companies, except as to their accounts, are hereby transferred to the Secretary of Internal Affairs who shall have a general supervision over them, subject to such regulations and alterations as shall be provided by law; and in addition to the annual reports now required to be made, said Secretary may require special reports at any time upon any subject relating to the business of said companies from any officer or officers thereof.

SEC. 12. The General Assembly shall enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XVIII.

FUTURE AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in the Senate or House of Representatives, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon and the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the same to be published three months before the next general election in at least two newspapers in every county in which such newspapers shall be published; and if, in the General Assembly next afterward chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house, the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the same again to be published in the manner aforesaid, and such proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State in such a manner, and at such time, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two houses, as the General Assembly shall prescribe; and if such amendment or amendments shall be approved by a majority of those voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the constitution; but no amendment or amendments shall be submitted oftener than once in five years; when two or more amendments shall be submitted they shall be voted upon separately.

Schedule.

That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the constitution of the Commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared that:

SECTION 1. This constitution shall take effect on the first day of January, in the year 1874, for all purposes not otherwise provided for therein.

SEC. 2. All laws in force in this Commonwealth at the time of the adoption of the constitution not inconsistent therewith, and all rights, actions, prosecutions, and contracts, shall continue as if the constitution had not been adopted

SEC. 3. At the general election in the years one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four and one thousand eight hundred and seventy five Senators shall be elected in all districts where there shall be vacancies. Those elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four shall serve for two years, and those elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy five shall serve for one year. Senators now elected, and those whose terms are unexpired, shall represent the districts in which they reside until the end of the term for which they were elected.

SEC. 4. At the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six Senators shall be elected from the even numbered districts to serve for two years, and from odd numbered districts to serve for four years.

SEC. 5. The first election of Governor under this constitution shall be at the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy five, when a governor shall be elected for three years; and the term of the Governor elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight and those thereafter elected shall be for four years, according to the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 6. At the general election in the year 1874 a Lieutenant Governor shall be elected according to the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 7. The Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be elected at the first general election after the adoption of this constitution, and when the said officer is duly elected and qualified, the office of Surveyor General shall be abolished, and the Surveyor General in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall continue in office until the expiration of the term for which he was elected.

SEC. 8. When the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be duly qualified, the office of Superintendent of Common Schools shall cease.

SEC. 9. Nothing contained in this constitution shall be construed to render any person now holding any State office for a first official term ineligible for re-election at the end of such term.

SEC. 10. The judges of the Supreme Court in office when this constitution shall take effect shall continue until their commissioners severally expire. Two judges in addition to the number now composing the said court shall be elected at the first general election after the adoption of this constitution.

SEC. 11. All court of record and all existing courts which are not specified in this constitution shall continue in existence until the first day of December, in the year 1875, without abridgement of their present jurisdiction, but no longer. The Court of First Criminal Jurisdiction for the counties of Schuylkill, Lebanon and Dauphin is hereby abolished; and all judges and proceedings pending therein in the county of Schuylkill shall be tried and disposed of in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace of said county.

SEC. 12. The registers' courts now in existence shall be abolished on the first day of January next succeeding the adoption of this constitution.

SEC. 13. The General Assembly shall, at the next session after the adoption of this constitution, designate the several judicial districts as required by this constitution. The judges in commission when such designation shall be made shall continue during their unexpired terms judges of the new districts in which they reside. But when there shall be two judges residing in the same district, the president judge shall elect to which district he shall be assigned; and the additional law judge shall be assigned to the other district.

SEC. 14. The General Assembly shall, at the next succeeding session after each decennial census, and not oftener, designate the several judicial districts as required by this constitution.

SEC. 15. Judges learned in the law of any court of record holding commissions in force at the adoption of this constitution shall hold their respective offices until the expiration of the terms for which they were commissioned and until their successors shall duly qualified. The Governor shall commission the president judge of the Court of First Criminal Jurisdiction for the counties of Schuylkill, Lebanon, and Dauphin as a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill county for the unexpired term of his office.

SEC. 16. After the expiration of the term of any president judge of any Court of Common Pleas in commission at the adoption of this constitution, the judge of such court learned in the law and oldest in commission shall be the president judge thereof, and when two or more judges are elected at the same time in any judicial district, they shall decide by lot which shall be president judge; but when the president judge of a court shall be re-elected he shall continue the president judge of that court. Associate judges, not learned in the law, elected after the adoption of this constitution, shall be commissioned to hold their office for the term of five years from the first day of January after their election.

SEC. 17. The General Assembly at the first session after the adoption of this constitution shall fix and determine the compensation of judges of the Supreme Court and judges of the several judicial districts of the Commonwealth and the provisions of the fifteenth section of the article on "Legislation" shall not be deemed inconsistent herewith. Nothing contained in this constitution shall be held to reduce the compensation now paid to any law judge of this Commonwealth now in commission.

SEC. 18. The Courts of Common Pleas in the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny shall be composed of the present judges of the District Court and Court of Common Pleas of said counties until their offices shall severally end, and of such other judges as may from time to time be selected.

For the purpose of first organization in Philadelphia the judges of the Court No. 1 shall be Judges Allison, Peirce and Paxson; of the Court No. 2 Judges Hare, Mitchell, and one other judge to be elected; of the Court No. 3, Judges Ludlow, Finletter, and Lynn, and of the Court No. 4, Judges Thayer, Briggs, and one other judge to be elected.

The judge first named shall be the president judge of said courts respectively, and thereafter the president judge shall be the judge oldest in commission; but any president judge re-elected in the same court or district shall continue to be president judge thereof.

The additional judges for Courts Nos. 2 and 4 shall be voted for and elected at the first general election after the adoption of this constitution in the same manner as the two additional judges of the Supreme Court, they shall decide by lot to which court they shall belong. Their term of office shall commence on the first Monday of January in the year 1875

SEC. 19. In the county of Allegheny, for the purpose of first organization under this constitution, the judges of the Court of Common Pleas at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall be the Judges of the Court No. 1, and the judges of the District Court at the same date shall be the judges of the Common Pleas No. 2

The president judges of the Common Pleas and District Courts shall be president judges of Courts No. 1 and 2 respectively until their offices shall end, and thereafter the judge oldest in commission shall be president judge; but any president judge re-elected in the same court or district shall continue to be president judge thereof.

SEC. 20. The organization of the Courts of Common Pleas, under this constitution, for the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny, shall take effect on the first Monday of January, 1875, and existing courts in said counties with their present powers and jurisdiction until that date; but no new suits shall be instituted in the Courts of Nisi Prius after the adoption of this constitution.

SEC. 21. The causes and proceedings pending in the Court of Nisi Prius, Common Pleas, and District Courts in Philadelphia shall be tried and disposed of in the Court of Common Pleas. The records and dockets of said courts shall be transferred to the Prothonotary's office of said county.

SEC. 22. The causes and proceedings pending in the Court of Common Pleas in the county of Allegheny shall be tried and disposed of in the court number 1; and the causes and proceedings pending in the District Court shall be tried and disposed of in the Court number 2.

SEC. 23. The Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia shall be first appointed by the judges of said court on the first Monday of December, 1875; and the present Prothonotary of the District Court in said county shall be the Prothonotary of said Court of Common Pleas until said date, when his commission shall expire, and the present Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Philadelphia shall be the clerk of such court until the expiration of his present commission the first Monday of December, in the year 1875.

SEC. 24. In the cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants (except Philadelphia) all aldermen in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall continue in office until the expiration of their commission, and at the election for city and ward officers in the year 1875 one alderman shall be elected in each ward, as provided in this constitution.

SEC. 25. In Philadelphia magistrates in lieu of aldermen, to be elected under this constitution shall be chosen as required in this constitution at the election in said city for city and ward officers in the year 1875; their term of office shall commence on the first Monday of April succeeding their election.

The term of office of aldermen in said city, holding or entitled to commissions at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 26. All persons in office in this Commonwealth at the time of the adoption of this constitution, and at the first election under it, shall hold their respective offices until the term for which they have been elected or appointed shall expire, and until their successors shall be duly qualified, unless otherwise provided in this constitution.

SEC. 27. The seventh article of this constitution, prescribing an oath of office, shall take effect on and after the first day of January, 1875.

SEC. 28. The terms of office of county commissioners and county auditors chosen prior to the year 1875, which shall not be expired before the first Monday of January in the year 1876, shall expire on that day.

SEC. 29. All State, county, city, ward, borough and township officers in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution, whose compensation is not provided for by salaries alone, shall continue to receive the compensation allowed them by law until the expiration of their respective terms of office.

SEC. 30. All State and judicial officers hereafter elected, sworn, affirmed, or in office when this constitution shall take effect, shall severally, within one month after such adoption, take and subscribe an oath (or affirmation) to support this constitution.

SEC. 31. The General Assembly, at its first session or as soon as may be after the adoption of this constitution, shall pass such laws as may be necessary to carry the same into full force and effect.

SEC. 32. The ordinance passed by this convention, entitled "An ordinance for submitting the amended constitution of Pennsylvania to a vote of the electors thereof," shall be held to be valid for all the purposes thereof.

SEC. 33. The words "County Commissioners" wherever used in this constitution, and in any ordinance accompanying the same, shall be held to include the commissioners of the city of Philadelphia.

Adopted at Philadelphia on the third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy three.

OFFICE OF
SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
HARRISBURG, Nov. 13, 1873.

I certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of the new Constitution, proposed to the people of the Commonwealth of Pensylvania, for their approval or rejection, as the same appears of record in this office.

M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of Commonwealth.

AN ORDINANCE.

FOR SUBMITTING THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA TO A VOTE OF THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS THEREOF, AS PASSED SECOND READING.

Be it ordained by the Constitutional Convention of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as follows:

1. That the amended Constitution prepared by this Convention, be submitted to the qualified electors of the Commonwealth for their adoption or rejection, at an election to be held on the third Tuesday of December next; except as hereinafter ordered and directed, the said election shall be held and conducted by the regular election officers in the several election districts throughout the Commonwealth, under all the regulations and provisions of existing laws relating to general elections; and the sheriffs of the several counties shall give at least twenty days notice of said election by proclamation.

2. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall at least twenty days before the said election, furnish to the Commissioners of each county, a sufficient number of properly prepared circulars of instructions. The Commissioners of the several counties shall cause to be printed at least three times as many ballots of affirmative votes as there are voters in each county, and the same number of negative votes; and the said Commissioners shall at least five days before said election, cause to be fairly distributed to the several election districts in their respective counties, the said ballots, tally-lists, returns, circulars of instructions, and such other books and papers as may be necessary.—The ballots shall be printed or written in the following form: On the outside the words "New Constitution;" in the inside for all persons giving affirmative votes the words "For the New Constitution," and for all persons giving negative votes the words, "Against the New Constitution."

3. If it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are for the new Constitution, then it shall be the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four; but if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled were against the new Constitution, then it shall be rejected and be null and void.

4. Five Commissioners of Election, viz: Edwin H. Fitler, Edward Browning, John P. Verree, Henry S. Hagert, and John O. James, are hereby appointed by this Convention, who shall have direction of the election upon this amended Constitution in the city of Philadelphia. The said Commissioners shall be duly sworn or affirmed to perform their duties with impartiality and fidelity. They shall also have power to fill vacancies in their own number. It shall be the duty of said Commissioners, or a majority of them, and they shall have authority to make a registration of voters for the several election divisions of said city, and to furnish the lists so made to the election officers of each precinct or division; to distribute the tickets for said city provided for by this ordinance to be used at the elections to appoint a judge and two inspectors for each election division, by whom the election therein shall be held and conducted, and to give all necessary instructions to the election officers regarding their duties in holding the election and in making returns thereof. No person shall serve as an election officer who would be disqualified under Section 16, Article 8, of the new Constitution. The general return of the election in the said city shall be opened, computed and certified before the said Commissioners, and with their approval—which approval shall be endorsed upon the return. They shall make report, directed to the President of this Convention, of their official action under this ordinance and concerning the conduct of the said election within the said city.

The Judges and Inspectors aforesaid shall conduct the election in all respects conformably to the general election laws of this Commonwealth, and with like powers and duties to those of ordinary election officers. Each Inspector shall appoint one clerk to assist the Board in the performance of its duties, and all the election officers shall be duly sworn or affirmed according to law, and shall possess all the qualifications required by law of election officers in this Commonwealth. At said election any duly qualified elector who shall be unregistered, shall be permitted to vote upon making proof of his right to the election officers according to the general election laws of this Commonwealth. Return Inspectors and their clerks and an hourly count of the votes shall be dispensed with, but overseers of election may be selected for any precinct by said Election Commissioners whose duties and powers shall be the same as those of overseers of election in said city under existing election laws applicable thereto. Returns of the election shall be made in said city as in the case of an election for Governor, but a triplicate general return for said city shall be made out and forwarded to the President of this Convention at Harrisburg, as is hereinafter provided in case of county returns.

5. In each of the Counties of the Commonwealth, (except Philadelphia,) the returns of the election shall be made as in case of an election for Governor, but the return judges in each county shall make out a triplicate county return and transmit the same, within five days after the election, directed to the President of this Convention at Harrisburg.

Done in Convention this Third day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy three.

JNO. B. WALKER, *President.*

D. L. IMBRIE, *Clerk.*

A true copy of ordinance of submission.

M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—A two story frame store room, 20 by 38 feet, situated on the point of pike and mill street, in the borough of Milesburgh. Formley owned by W. H. Cook now occupied by J. B. Hahn. For terms of sale call on J. W. Cook, Merchant at Bellefonte.
5-41-tf MRS. M. J. LEVAN.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Fannie Gingrich, late of Half Moon twp, Centre Co, Pa. deceased have been granted to Rudolph Gingrich, residing in Tyrone, Blair Co., to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

RUDOLPH GINGRICH,
Nov. 1 '73 42-6-t Administrator.

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Dealers in

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Best quality

Buenos Ayres Sole Leather

ALWAYS ON HAND
FRENCH, GERMAN AND COUNTRY KIP
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Call and examine our stock, and be convinced that we are selling better and cheaper stock than any other firm in the county.

E. GRAHAM & SON,
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MILLHEIM, CENTRE COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned adopts this method of informing the traveling community, and citizens generally, that he has refitted and furnished anew throughout, with first-class furniture, this well known and established house—

THE NATIONAL HOTEL, MILLHEIM, PA.

He is well prepared to furnish first-class accommodations to all who desire to make a hotel their Home, or pleasant temporary abode. The custom of the travelling public, and the surrounding country, is respectfully solicited. Courteous and attentive servents are engaged at this popular Hotel. The Stabling is the very best, and none but careful and accommodating Hostlers are employed.

JONATHAN KREMER,
jy14'73-1y. Prop'r.

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SUMMER RESORT.

First-Class Accommodations

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 90, G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefout Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Mook's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall, on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 243, R. A. M. meets on Thursday night preceeding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——Spectacles and Eye Glasses of the best quality can now be had of James Welch & Co., at the most moderate prices. 47:2t

——Alexander Leathers who owns a large steam saw mill near Unionville has resumed operations again after a short suspension.

——Court adjourned on last Friday night, after an evening session. Jurors, lawyers and villians generally will now have a rest.

——Smith, who was offered a plate of maccoroni soup, declined it, saying that they "couldn't play off any biled pipe stems on him."

——One of the handsomest barns in the county belongs to Jacob Gray, of Patton twp., and has just been completed by that well known builder, James Gates.

——William P. Fisher of Unionville don't boast about a two-year old stag that was turned into 546 lbs. of meat; he only wants to know the farmer that can beat it.

——Mrs. Jane Chambers—called by those who know and love her best, "Aunt Jane"—the oldest resident of Patton twp., aged 88 years, is lying dangerously ill.

——"Patent outside" papers that are printing the new Constitution, may think they are doing us a favor by sending their paper to this office, but we'd about as soon welcome a Patent Office Report.

——Agricultural implements and hollow ware are now manufactured at the Matternville Foundry by Messrs. McCartney & Hunter. One by one the manufacturing establishments are resuming in this county.

——An imaginative Irishman gave utterance to this lamentation: "I returned to the halls of my fathers by night, and found them in ruins! I cried aloud, 'My fathers! where are they?' And echo answered, 'Is that you, Patrick McCarthy?'"

——The Rochester *Democrat* wants Sergeant Bates to carry the United States flag through Cuba, from which the baby editor of the *Watchman* manufactures the following:

"How would Sergeant Bates like to carry the American flag through Cuba, just now?"

——District Attorney Potter appeared to discharge his duties at the last term of court in a very satisfactory manner. He is improving in his profession and by time his present term is finished he will no doubt be ripe for another and it would be a pity if Esquire Fortney, or some of those other democratic aspirants, would cheat him out of the nomination.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.—A few days since, ex-Sheriff William Smith of Harris, twp., met with a severe accident. He had been hunting and returned home. While crossing a fence he slipped and fell, his gun striking a rail was discharged and the contents entered his arm at the wrist. Dr. J. Y. Dale, extracted nineteen shot from the wound, and on the following day three more. The Sheriff hopes to recover without sustaining permanent injury to his hand.

——An exchange tells us that a school boy's toothache generally commences at eight A. M., reaches its highest altitude at a quarter to nine, when the pain is intense to an extraordinary degree; commences to subside at nine, and after that disappears with a celerity that must be very comfortable to the sufferer. If at night that boy hasn't got four quarts of walnuts spread out to dry up stairs, it is because there is no place up stairs to do it.

——A short time ago as ex-Sheriff Conly was driving down the road from this place to Jacksonville, about four miles from town, he saw a large deer jumping at a terrible rate toward the fence at the roadside. The animal made a jump over the fence but caught its leg in a rail and fell postrate on the ground. Of course the Sheriff's blood was up and it was but the work of a moment to—the dog held it down and it was fortunate he was along and his knife (the Sheriff's) happened to be—confound the thing, it weighed 140 pounds after it was dressed.

A SKIPPER ON HIS JOURNEY—HOW HE RAISES THE REVENUE—PASS HIM AROUND.—A queer case of the old confidence game has been developed in this place, during the last few days. One of the boldest and most complete rascals that ever carried on his high handed swindles has been doing a land office business in different towns along the river and has succeeded to an alarming extent in defrauding landlords and others in every town he has cursed with his presence. He came here on last Saturday a week in company with a gentleman named Dungan, a traveling druggist who is well and favorably known here as an honorable and upright gentleman. He registered at the Bush House as "H. Gardner, New York City." His personal appearance is very much in his favor. He was very neatly dressed, had a pleasant countenance, was a quiet, modest looking man with a semi-pious, half military style which, added to his scrupulous toilet, made him rather distinguished looking than otherwise. Mr. Dungan says he accidentally met him in Williamsport and, as their route lay in the same direction, they traveled together to this place. He told Mr. D. and others with whom he became acquainted that he had been a captain, during the war, on the staff of Gen. Burnside, and that he was at present traveling for the "New York Vulcanized Rubber Type Foundry, 169 and 171 Broadway N. Y." During the day he was introduced to many parties as "Captain" Gardner, late of General Burnside's staff. On the following day (Sunday) he appeared in faultless attire having previously— as the hotel clerk informed us—bathed himself in a mixture of water and "Lubins Extract." The reader now will begin to see what a high-toned imposter he was. On Monday morning following, he proceeded to perpetrate his swindle. Some time after nine o'clock he called upon an uptown merchant, whose name, out of courtesy, we withhold—and stated that he had a certified check for one hundred dollars on a New York bank which he desired to have cashed and asked that he would accompany him to one of the banks and identify him. Mr. Dungan being with him at the time the unsuspecting merchant indorsed the check and of course Gardner had no trouble in getting the amount in greenbacks. He paid his bill at the hotel and bidding his newly made friends a cordial adieu left for—parts unknown. After the lapse of a few days the check came back protested and, with it, a letter from the bank upon which it was drawn, stating that it was a forgery out of the whole cloth, that they had no such depositor as the name signed to the check that they had never seen it before, that the fellow, Gardner, had been forging a number of checks on their bank and suggested that it was about time he was taken care of. Mr. Dungan, like the honorable gentleman that he is promptly paid the check himself, feeling that he was in a measure responsible for imposition on the aforesaid merchant. We have since learned that he passed a forged check, for the amount of fifty dollars, upon the proprietors of the Central Hotel at Sunbury, and, that while there he called himself "C. Gardennier," that he came the same dodge at Danville, Milton and various other places, and that he attempted to do the same with Mr. Wm. McCormick of the Lock Haven National Bank. His right name is said to be Winship. The New York firm that he claims to be traveling for utterly discard all knowledge of him. At all events he is a sharper and should be speedily checked in his wholesale swindling. Hanging would be a mild punishment for such a scoundrel.

——A friend handed us the following production yesterday, from the pen of a little ten year old boy. It shows the youthful mind sometimes struggles with the great questions of the day:—

Oxen is a very slow animal, they are very good to break up ground, I would rather have horses if they did not have colic; which they say is wind collected in a bunch, which makes it dangerouser to keep horses than oxen. If there was no horses people wood have to wheal their wood on a weal barrow. It would take them two or three days to wheal a cord a mile. Cows are useful to, I have heard some people say if they had to be a Oxen or cow they would sooner be a cow, but I think when it comes to be milked on a cold winter morning I think they would sooner be Oxen, for Oxen dont have to raise calves. If I had tobe a Ox or a cow I would be a heifer, but if I could not be a heifer I had to both, I would be a Ox.

——The "Watchman" is led into an effusion of sympathy from seeing a lame cow on the street last week. When the new Constitution goes into effect, and Meek's Senatorial ambitions are led to the slaughter house, he might continue his wailings in the following strain:—

"My lobby cows have all gone dry,
I am no longer in my prime;
My day is drawing to its close,
And it will soon be milking time."

——An up-town gentleman of great financial reputation, after several sleepless nights spent in meditation, suggests a simple and tangible method of providing the country with an elastic currency—just make the legal tender out of India rubber.

——Shortlidge sells better coal and about six times as much of as any other coal dealer in Centre county.

——The cold snap has put the juveniles in search of skates and sleds.

——The Centre County Banking Company will soon have a large impregnable vault wherein to deposit the loads of y luables belonging to that thriving institution.

——When the Clinton *Democrat* copies our locals, why does it give credit to some other paper? We know Mr. Whaley to be a temperate man and hence our inquiry.

——We never knew that Benner Wilson and John Kurtz were brick-layers by trade, until one night last week, we saw them carrying hods of brick and mortar, and otherwise assisting at the building of a new vault in the Centre County Bank.

——Brown's *Republican* calls itself the only *reliable* paper in the county, which is about correct; it *lies* and *relies*, and is *able* to lie more, on shorter notice and slighter pretense, than any other paper in the county. It is emphatically a re-lie-able sheet.

——A fellow traveler gives the following cheerful advice: "Comb up the old bobtail nag, solder up the cracks in the bells, pick the moth out of your robes, repair the shafts to the old jumper and get your girl, for the white mantle will soon be put on and times are going to be lively."

REMOVAL OF CRIMINALS.—On Thursday last, Sheriff Shaffer started for the Western Penitentiary with the following named individuals: Hardman Richards, Aleck Delige, Austin Hinton and P. Gray Meek. The first two will remain at the above named institution severally for six and a half and five and a half years. The last two were seen again on our streets on Saturday.

ODD FELLOWS FAIR.—The members of the above order in Pine Grove and vicinity, we are informed by our friend, Mr. R. G. Brett, will hold a grand Fair on the 24, 25, and 26, of this month. The scheme is to raise funds to pay off a debt on their hall. A public parade under the direction of J. L. Carter, N. G. will be the grand spectacle of Christmas day.

DEATH OF AGED CITIZENS.—Two of the oldest residents of Stormstown were buried on the 26th ult. The funeral ceremony was performed over the graves of both at the same time. Thus, one by one, the old settlers of Half Moon are being gathered to their Fathers. But four of the old settlers of that district remain—Sheriff John Thompson, Henry Adams, Joseph Griffin and "Aunt Jane." May they yet live many years in their beautiful valley of Half Moon.

MELANGE.—They sell sausage by the yard at Loeb, May & Loeb's.....Dr. Stearns, the tape-worm extracter, is doing Philipsburg....F. I. Nance is still behaving badly and is tight every day.....Why can't the new paper mill manufacture beefsteak as well as the tanneries? So many articles are now made of paper, and some hotels are so easily satisfied, its really a wonder they don't try it just for a change....A correspondent writing us a long letter, which we won't publish, about the next teachers' Institute, calls it the "general flirtation society." He is a mean fellow, and could never have been in love with a school ma'am..... This is the season when cold feet induce disease; when they become chilly, redeem the chips and go to bed or consumption might set in.

——In consequence of the limited demand on the Powelton collieries for cash, the price of mining has been reduced from 60 cents to 50 cents per ton, and hands working by the day have had a proportionate reduction on their wages. This, in itself, would not be so severe on the laborers, if they had constant employment, but the orders received will scarcely keep them at work two-thirds of the time.

Every one seems to be making an effort to curtail his expenses to suit the times.

The Sandy Ridge Fire Brick Manufactory, within the past week, has reduced the wages of its employees. They are now paying 25 per cent. less than formerly to all except the "strippers," or those engaged in digging the clay and sand used in the establishment. This Co. own a store, which supplies all the laborers with the common necessaries of life, which is quite an advantage where money cannot be obtained to pay monthly.

——The people of Madisonburg and vicinity met, last Saturday night, in school room No. 1, for the special purpose of organizing a Singing Society.—Prof. W. C. Heinly was chosen President and L. S. Grimm, Secretary. The President then stated the object of the meeting, and made a few remarks in regard to the benefits which would be derived from such an organization. After having explained the main features of the contemplated Singing Society he appointed a committee of three, consisting of Horace G. Stover as Chairman, J. W. Hazel and L. S. Grimm, to draw up a code of regulations by which the Society shall be governed. The instructors of the Society are D. K. Miller and G. W. Reber. The prospects for success are good, and under the present management will prove beneficial to the community. L. S. GRIMM, Sec'y.

——HOW WE LAID A BAIT AND WHAT WE CAUGHT.—The *Watchman* continually refuses to reply to any of our editorial strictures, and attempts to divert public attention from them by silly attempts to mislead the public into the idea that we copy extracts from other papers without giving proper credit.—Now the *Watchman* never has any hesitation about making use of any locals they find in this paper that suits them. Sometimes they take them out of the whole cloth, but they never hesitate to cull the facts, and, suiting them to the high tone of their paper, pass them off as their own. Of course they deny all this and accuse us of doing just what they have been in the habit of practicing for years. To show the public that such is the fact, we laid a nice little bait and caught them handsomely. Perhaps the means did not justify the end, but it served our purpose anyhow, and this is the way we did it: On Wednesday last, we published a "local" founded altogether in imagination. There was not a word of truth in it; it was simply a bait. It was to the effect that the express agent had thrown one Frazier, an old colored man, into the race on Thanksgiving day, to save him from being run over by the cars. Accordingly, on the following Friday, the *Watchman* contained the following local:

"Frazier, the colored wood-chopper, whom Calderwood pitched off the railroad track into the race to save him being run over by the cars, 'isn't goin' to stan' no sich foolin'" He might as well, he thinks, have been run over by the cars as drowned in the mill race. Calderwood had better look out.

Our scheme was a success, and clearly shows that the *Watchman* had better stay at home with its advise on the subject of pilfering.

——On Saturday afternoon, a handsome young lady, dressed in splendid harness created considerable commotion on High street. Becoming aware that she was the object of more than usual attention, she began to suspect that all was not right about her make-up. As she passed along she began to institute a search to ascertain why everybody within a square was looking at her. Finding, as she supposed, that nothing was out of gear, her face immediately showed symptoms of great indignation, and she was endeavoring to increase the distance between herself and the impudent rabble, and was making good time, when an impertinent individual made bold to call to her across the street, about something or other that she couldn't understand. Then she paused, turned and saw an old lady motioning, from a door-step for her to come back, which she immediately began to do, all the time trying to find out what irregularity there was about her that seemed so much to shock the society of that street. As she neared the elderly lady, who held something in her hand, she suddenly began to feel the back of her head. The trouble was now apparent; the elderly lady handed her her Neapolitan hat and a nice large coil of hair, festooned somewhat with ribbons and an occasional hair pin, with the remark that she "had better come in to the looking glass, and she would get her some longer hairpins."

THE INSTITUTE.—The teachers of this county will hold their annual Institute in the Court House during Christmas week. The first session will open on Tuesday morning Dec. 23d, and the Institute will close on Friday afternoon. The circular issued by Supt. Magee urges every teacher in the county to be present throughout the entire week. The day sessions will be devoted to "practical school work" and the study of methods and theories of instructions. Evenings will be occupied exclusively with lectures. The following distinguished gentlemen are expected to deliver lectures or otherwise instruct the Institute: Professor Robert Curry, Dept. State Supt. H. Collier, of the Agricultural College and J. W. Shumaker. Ex Gov. Curtin will deliver a lecture on Christmas eve. The programme promises well and if the teachers of the county will do their duty the convention cannot fail of being interesting and profitable.

PERSONALS.—S. S. Blair, Esq., the new Superintendent, Tyrone Division P. R. R., was lately presented with a costly silver service by his friends of Baltimore.

—Dept. Secretary of the Commonwealth, J. B. Linn, spent the Sabbath in this place.

—Our esteemed friend Abraham Sussman, has been laid up for several weeks with the rheumatism.

—Dr. Belford, the dignified doctor of Dental Surgery, is now in town.

—Gov. Curtin will speak at a Constitutional Convention meeting, in Millheim, on next Saturday evening. All should turn out to hear the Governor in support and defense of the new Constitution.

——Messrs. Sellers & Stine have purchased the store formerly owned by J. B. Mattern, Esq., at Matternville, and have stocked it with a large supply of goods. They expect to do business on a large scale.

If you have to use Coal Oil don't fail to get a bottle of COSMOLINE for use in case of accident. If promptly applied it always allays the pain very quickly, and will in severe cases save live where other remedies would fail.

——The Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association, in connection with its county auxiliaries, is vigorously pushing forward its work in all parts of the State. Rev. E. W. Rice, Secretary, 1122 Chestnut Street, Philad'a, has prepared a set of new blanks for statistics which are furnished free to county Sunday School Secretaries on application. The plans devised, if faithfully carried out, will doubtless secure results that will be gratifying to all christian people. K. A. Burnell, the eminent Lay Evangelist of Chicago, has accepted the invitation of the State Association to enter upon "A Fifty Days Campaign" in the Sunday School cause in the State commencing Dec. 4th.

——A much respected citizen of this place called upon us a day or two since to give some suggestions in regard to making an organized effort for the relief of the poor people of the town and vicinity during the coming winter. He suggested that measures be taken to seek out the needy and to provide a fund for their relief. He cited several instances where he had found families, within the town limits, who were in a condition of destitution.

There is no doubt that many families will suffer before spring opens, if relief is not afforded them.

This kind hearted gentleman suggested that a relief association be formed immediately, and a common fund be raised so as always to be prepared to supply the immediate wants of the destitute. We think the suggestion wise and humane and hope it will not end in talk.

——A visit to Jas. Welch & Co's Book and Toy Emporium on High street, opposite the Bush House, will immediately suggest to any liberal mind how he can make the children happy. Everybody loves a cheerful giver. Knowing just how much he wants to spend for a holiday present a person is sure at this place of getting the full worth of his money, from a Doll baby to a Steam Engine from a little Pocket Diary to the large and ponderous work known as Webster's Unabridged. It needs no magic lamp to enter this Aladdin's cave. It is a sort of a minature world's fair for all those things which please and fill with joy and gladness the lives of little children.

"The laugh of a child so joyous and free
Tis the merriest sound in the world to me."

And not only are there presents for the children, but for boys and girls of larger growth. In fact it is the only place in the city of Bellefonte, where a full and complete assortment of holiday presents for the old and young, the high and low, the boys and girls, for men and women. Don't take our word for it but call and see.

COAL FOR CASH ONLY.—Owing to the great delay and cost in collecting bills for coal, we hereby give notice to our customers that we will hereafter SELL COAL FOR CASH ONLY, or its equivalent. Coal is now a Cash Article, and must be bought at the mines subject to sight drafts; freight follows the coal and must be paid on receipt of same. To meet these requirements, we are compelled to sell on above terms. We will endeavor to purchase the best quality of coal, and will spare no pains to accommodate those who will favor us with their patronage.

45-3t SHORTLIDGE & CO.

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS OF COAL.—Owing to the great difficulty we have in collecting coal bills, and also to the fact that we must pay the cash for all coal that we receive, we will, in the future, sell coal for cash only, or its equivalent. No distinction will be made between the rich and the poor in this respect—we will treat allalike.

45-3t J. R. & C. T. ALEXANDER.

——List of letters remaining in the Bellefonte Post Office, Dec. 8, 1873.

Miss Kate Bush, Michael Brannon, Alexander Delige, John Fogleman, Wm Hoover, Miss Olive M. Hinely, Charles Henry, Edwin Haywood, W. P. Haines, R. J. Henderson, Robt. Merill, Miss Ellie Rhymestine, Mrs. Annie E. Roney, H. M. Roney, Miss Hettie Smith, Miss Julia Ulrich,

JOURNALIST NEWS FROM PHILIPSBURG:—G. H. Zeigler was out with the first sleigh on Tuesday. Charley Whitcomb was second.

—A number of wild turkeys have been seen lately in this vicinity, quite unusual occurrence.

—David W. Holt, whom report hath had dead two or three times, has recovered from the illness which confined him to the house for several weeks, and is again attending to his accustomed business.

—Shipments of bituminous from this region over the Tyrone division of the Pennsylvania Railroad for the week ending Nov. 15, 1873 amounted to 15,863 tons and for the year 540,386 tons.

—An injunction has been granted by the Court of Bellefonte restraining the Derby Coal Company from shipping more than twenty-five tons per day. The application for the injunction was made by Mr. Casanova, who has claims against the Company.

—On Tuesday last Mrs. Mary Shaw, relict of John Shaw, an old resident of this section departed this life, and on Saturday her remains were interred in the new cemetery. On Tuesday of this week the body of her husband, was disinterred in the old cemetery and removed to a place by the side of her grave in the new one.

—A wild cat was caught alive by James Cohick Loch Lomond saw mills, and shot while in the trap. A day or two after another was caught which was preserved alive, brought to town, exhibited, sold for two dollars and a half and afterwards disposed of by a shooting match. Cohick set his trap again and caught another on Thursday night, which would seem to indicate that wild cats are plenty this winter.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.—When the blood is well supplied with its iron elements, we feel vigorous and full of animation. It is an insufficiency of this vital element that makes us feel weak and low-spirited; in such cases, the *Peruvian Syrup* (a protoxide of Iron) can supply this deficiency, and its use will invigorate us wonderfully.

HOW PERMANENT CUSTOMERS ARE MADE.

If you have never used Sapolio, the next time you send to your grocer tell him you want a cake; it will cost you only a few cents. Then look all over your house, and wherever you find a spot upon the paint, the furniture, carpet, or anything else, whether it be dirt, grease, tar, or whatever else, use Sapolio according to the simple directions. Then collect all the tinware, copper ware, knives, forks, kettles, etc., and polish them up. When you have done this once hen Enoch Morgan's Sons know positively that their Sapolio has won another permanent customer.

—Rufus Chapman of Liberty, Maine, had a stiff leg bent at the time, limbered and strengthened by the use of "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment."

The proprietors of "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment," "Parsons' Purgative Pills," and "Cavalry Condition Powders," have published a readable and instructive pamphlet, which may be had free by mail.

CORN BREAD.—Take two and-a-half pints corn meal, three eggs, well beaten, one table-spoonful melted butter, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, and one quart of sweet milk; mix thoroughly, then add one pint of wheat flour, and one and-a-half measures of Banner Baking Powder, first mixing the Powder into the flour and passing both through a sieve.

Each can of the Banner Baking Powder contains a small measure, to be used even full, according to printed directions. If you cannot obtain this really valuable article from your grocer, send twenty-five cents by mail, addressed to Banner Baking Powder, P. O. Lock Box 317, Pittsburgh, Pa. and you will receive postage paid, a quarter pound package, together with a list of fifty valuable Recipes.

REDUCED COST OF LIFE INSURANCE.

You may be insured in the "Equitable," (the leading company,) at the lowest rates for 10 years, when you can cancel the policy, if you wish, and actual experience proves you can withdraw, in cash, more than all premiums paid, making the insurance meanwhile cost less than interest on your money. For information, apply at once to JOHN I. RANKIN, Agent Bellefonte. 47 4w

CHAPPED HANDS, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum and other cutaneous affections cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CARSWELL, HAZZARD & Co., New York. Be certain to get the Juniper Tar Soap, as there are many imitations made with common tar which are worthless. 46-4t

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensible as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life. Everybody should have it.

For the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic.

This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient Salt of Iron we posses—Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your consitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?

If you do try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic?

Beware of counterfiets, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor.

Sold only in $1'00 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere 46-1m.

Centaur Liniment

There is no pain which the Centaur Liniment will not relieve, no swelling they will not subdue, and no lameness which they will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. They have produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swellings, caked-breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, earache, &c., &c., upon the human frame, and of strains spavin, galls, &c., upon animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. They are counter-irritant, all-healing pain reliever. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless, and the wounded are healed without a scar. The recipe is published around each bottle. They sell as no articles ever before sold, and they sell because they do just what they pretends to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling, deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containing certificates, the recipe, &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules, or for screw-worm in sheep. Stock-owners—these liniments are worth your attention. No family should be without them. "White wrapper for family use;" Yellow wrapper for animals. Sold by all Druggists. 50 cents per bottle; large bottles $1.00. J. B. ROSE & Co., 53 Broadway, New York.

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals, morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest. 5-30-1y

NATHANIEL BECK keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Cigars Snuff fine cut and plug Tobacco; also pipes and Cigar holders of every variety. Call and see. First door to entrance of Bush House.